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Karpov on 72 Warheads, Verification

PM111048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with V.P. Karpov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry administration, by S. Dardykin: "Either 'Zero' or No 'Zero'"—first paragraph is editorial introduction; date, place of interview not given]

[Text] The 72 American warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles remain a serious obstacle to the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe. Has the situation changed since the recent statements by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher? *Izvestiya* put this question to V.P. Karpov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry administration.

[Karpov] The question, it seems to me, should be formulated in a different way. Do the statements by H. Kohl and H.-D. Genscher remove the real problem on which progress at the talks depends? Let us look at the problem in a little more depth. Even before, an understanding was reached with the American side that a future accord must cover two classes of arms: Soviet and American medium-range missiles, and Soviet and American operational-tactical missiles. In other words, the USSR and the United States must eliminate all land-based missiles, both ballistic and cruise, with a range of between 500 and 5,500 km. Thus, a very important decision lies ahead, and it should be formulated carefully so that no possibility of bypassing or violating it remains in future.

I repeat, it is a question of two classes of arms. We say: "Eliminate medium-range missiles, eliminate operational-tactical missiles." But what is meant is not only missiles as such. The concept "class of arms," in relation to medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, includes the launchers, the missiles themselves, and the warheads for them. If we ignore the question of launchers at the talks, we are leaving open the possibility of the more rapid deployment of those same missiles. If we move toward the destruction of the launchers and missiles but retain the warheads, we will be retaining, at the same time, a part of the potential, which can be more easily restored if the warheads exist than without them. Thus, all three components of the system should be under consideration.

And when the West German chancellor says that he is prepared to eliminate the Pershing-1A's and thus resolve the problem of a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of operational-tactical missiles, he is not approaching the problem in the right plane. We are not discussing with the United States the question of West German missiles. We are discussing the question of American warheads for the whole class of operational-tactical missiles. In this respect, the purposes for which these U.S. warheads exist are a matter of indifference to us, whether they are for their own missiles, for missiles belonging to the FRG, or for any other third country's missiles. In drawing up the agreement, it is necessary to close all possible paths for bypassing it in the future. Retaining these 72 warheads, it seems to us, brings in its wake a whole string of possibilities for bypassing it.

[Dardykin] What specifically do you have in mind?

[Karpov] Let me give you an example. On the one hand, the FRG chancellor says he is prepared to renounce the modernization of the Pershing-1A missiles, that is, their future replacement with Pershing-1B missiles, and to remove them from the armory. On the other hand, the American delegation at the talks insists on its right to produce Pershing-1B missiles. And the United States particularly stipulates that it will produce this missile not for its own needs, but for handing over to West Germany. There is some contradiction between what H. Kohl says and what the U.S. delegation at the talks says.

Now we are coming to the crux of the problem. Retaining the possibility for the Americans to produce Pershing-1B's means retaining the possibility for them to supply these missiles to West Germany, which is not making any pledges, for its part, not to take them from the United States. Retaining the warheads for Pershing-1A's means there is a possibility of having warheads for Pershing-1B's. What is a Pershing-1B missile? It is the first stage of a Pershing-2 medium-range missile, which is launched from the same launcher. Thus if you allow the possibility of deploying Pershing-1B's in Europe in the guise of West German missiles, while American warheads for them exist, this means basically allowing the possibility that the Americans could deploy Pershing-2's on this basis, and in a very short space of time.

[Dardykin] What kind of time scale are we talking about?

[Karpov] A very short time scale. To put the second stage on a Pershing-1B and obtain a Pershing-2 takes 2 hours. To deliver the additional stage from the United States to Europe and install it on the launcher takes a maximum of 48 hours. The result is that the whole agreement on the elimination of both medium-range and operational-tactical missiles with regard to the United States becomes a fiction. In the guise of a supposedly innocent "exception"—only 72 warheads—the United States obtains the possibility of bypassing a future agreement not only on operational-tactical missiles, but also on medium-range missiles.

Another very important aspect. In total, since the moment the production of Pershing-1A's began, the United States has produced around 700 of these missiles. Some of them have been used for proof firing, test launches, training launches, and so forth. But even after that, according to the available figures, there are somewhere in the region of 400 missiles of this type on U.S. territory. It should be assumed that when producing 700 Pershing-1A missiles, the United States did not produce 72 warheads for them, but far more. So it is not a question of 72 warheads, but of hundreds of missiles and correspondingly hundreds of warheads for them. So the

question is wider, the question is deeper than is apparent on the surface of the debate that has now developed in this connection. It is a question of ensuring a real "zero option."

What is happening now can be explained in various ways. The United States, for instance, explains it by saying that it cannot renounce any established forms of cooperation with its allies, in this case the FRG. This explanation, in my view, does not stand up to criticism. When NATO discussed the question of the "double-zero option," the decision was evidently taken by all members of the bloc, including the FRG. And in consenting to the "double-zero option" West Germany should have realized that the American warheads for its own missiles would also be eliminated.

If the United States wants to retain the possibility of producing operational-tactical missiles, then a problem arises for us too. Operational-tactical missiles are weapons that operate at a range of between 500 and 1,000 km. This means that their zone of operation takes in, first and foremost, our allies. And we know that our allies feel legitimate concern over these missiles. If the threat posed by operational-tactical missiles is retained for our allies, the question arises of how to compensate for that threat. Perhaps there should then be a question of our allies having corresponding missiles, with warheads of ours. But then, there will not be any "zero option."

[Dardykin] The Western press, as well as officials in Washington, often raise the question: Why has the Soviet Union only now started talking about these 72 warheads? They are implying that we have invented some kind of ruse to retard progress at the talks. Why, indeed, has this problem only arisen recently?

[Karpov] The question of warheads for operational-tactical missiles was indeed not raised until recently, because the question of operational-tactical missiles themselves was not being discussed. The Americans raised it very recently. They officially began to say that an accord on medium-range missiles could be accompanied by an accord on operational-tactical missiles during Secretary of State Shultz's visit to Moscow in April of this year. Even then Shultz did not raise the question of a global zero option on operational-tactical missiles. He spoke of the possibility of having levels of some kind, limiting the number of operational-tactical missiles. The zero option on operational-tactical missiles arose as a result of the latest NATO Council session in Reykjavik. Only after that session did the American delegation in Geneva forward a corresponding proposal. Therefore, naturally, the question of American warheads for Pershing-1A's could not have arisen before that, the question simply did not exist. It has recently come into existence precisely because the elimination of operational-tactical missiles as an entire class of weapons has come onto the agenda for the talks.

[Dardykin] When we talk about the elimination of a whole class of weapons, the question of verification inevitably arises. Is there a rapprochement in the positions here?

[Karpov] If you approach this problem as a whole, it must be said: We are encountering U.S. resistance to really broad and effective verification measures.

[Dardykin] For instance?

[Karpov] For instance, to ensure effective compliance with an agreement it is necessary to ensure an end to the production of those types of arms on whose elimination talks are being held. Here we propose the toughest monitoring measures, including visits by the other side's inspectors of enterprises at which the relevant arms were produced prior to the signing of the agreement. Before we started discussing the "zero option" on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, the U.S. side was talking about verification "around the perimeter of enterprises," without allowing inspectors into the missile assembly shops. However, now the Americans are refusing even this. On the pretext that the present goal is the elimination of whole classes of missiles and consequently an end to their production, they insist: No inspection at enterprises is needed. Compliance with the agreements, they say, could be monitored by other indications.

To us, this approach appears to be evidence that prior to the present phase of the talks the Americans were resorting to a patent bluff. In other words, they were patently upping the stakes in the hope that the Soviet Union would refuse and evade verification, as a result of which it would be possible to depict the United States as a champion of verification and the USSR as its opponent. However, exactly the opposite situation has arisen: The Soviet Union is consistently speaking out at the talks in favor of the most effective verification measures, up to and including the constant presence of inspectors during the destruction of launchers and missiles. Including inspection at enterprises. So the United States has to choose: Either verification, which means allowing Soviet inspectors into the United States, or else renounce the demands it was formerly making itself. The American side has, by all appearances, chosen the latter.

There is another important aspect of the verification problem. It concerns the siting of U.S. missiles outside U.S. territory.

At first, when we raised the question of the need to ensure access for Soviet verification officials to the sites of deployment of U.S. missiles in West European countries, we became convinced that the United States is not too keen on this presence there on our part. It is even less keen on inspections at its bases in other countries, which could be used either as transshipment bases during the delivery of missiles to Europe or as missile storage sites. The Americans are now saying quite clearly: No verification at such bases. Even if there are substantial indications that these bases have some connection with the

delivery and storage of missiles. As for the West European countries where missiles are now stationed, here the Americans are forced to agree to the necessary verification on our part. However, they want to restrict it to the period during which the missiles will be undergoing elimination. After elimination, the U.S. side believes, verification should end.

[Dardykin]Meanwhile, the Americans intend to continue verification on our territory?

[Karpov] Absolutely correct. The duplicity of their position is most clearly revealed on this point. They want to restrict verification on their territory in every possible way. They are refusing verification of the ending of missile production and verification at the testing ranges at which the missiles due for destruction were tested and from which they have been launched and are being launched to this day. Yet on Soviet territory they demand the right of access to all the sites where, in their opinion, they could monitor the fulfillment of the agreement. And the Americans resort to various ruses to justify this position. They say, for instance, that there are no regions of deployment of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in the United States itself, since they are in Western Europe, and therefore there is no need for verification in the United States itself. But since the Soviet medium-range and operational-tactical missiles are deployed on Soviet territory, verification is needed there, and cannot be restricted as to time.

[Dardykin] Deliberately unequal and very unequal conditions?

[Karpov] Very unequal. If we now went into the details of American verification proposals, we could find there a whole series of other, similar discriminatory provisions that give the United States the opportunity to ensure more verification over the Soviet Union than the Soviet Union has over the United States.

[Dardykin] Let us return to the subject with which our interview began: the 72 U.S. warheads, which remain an obstacle at the talks. Are there ways of overcoming this obstacle? What are the ways? Is there a variety of options here in general?

[Karpov] It seems to me that here there are not and cannot be any options as such, any compromise solutions. The matter is simple. Either there is a zero solution, or not. Given a global zero, neither side can keep any class of weapon, even in the smallest numbers. Yet that is precisely what the Americans seek. In that case, let them say honestly and frankly that they do not want the double-zero option, that what they had in mind was a partial solution, and that they were only talking about zero to demonstrate the "radical" nature of their approach to disarmament problems.

Karpov Views Double-Zero Option

DW101521 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 11 Sep 87 p 13

[Interview with Soviet chief disarmament negotiator Viktor Karpov by Christoph Bertram; date and place not given]

[Text]*Zeit*: The Soviet Union took 7 years to accept the U.S. proposal of November 1981 on a global zero solution for medium-range weapons. Now, shortly before the conclusion of the Geneva negotiations, your government still seems to be hesitating.

Karpov: That impression is wrong. In 1981 the Americans suggested the simple zero solution. Today we are talking about a double-zero solution. Now not only the longer range medium-range missiles (with a range of 1,000-5,500 km) are to be totally removed, but also the shorter-range missiles (500-1,000 km), including their launchers and warheads.

Zeit: But the Soviet Union accepted the global zero solution early in August and General Secretary Gorbachev suggested the double-zero solution only last April. Meanwhile, it has been accepted in the Western capitals. What other obstacles are there stopping the Soviet Union from reaching agreement in Geneva quickly?

Karpov: When we speak about a global double-zero solution, it should really apply globally, without any restrictions or exceptions. The longer-range and short-range missiles should be removed on both sides, not just 1 and 1/2 categories by one side. That is the problem with shorter range medium-range missiles. The problem is not just the 72 U.S. warheads on the West German Pershing-1A missiles. The problem is much more complicated. The United States is claiming an exemption in that area.

Zeit: Which one?

Karpov: It claims the right to produce Pershing-1A and Pershing-1B missiles.

Zeit: But it was the United States that suggested in Geneva that any modernization of missiles with a range of between 500 and 5,500 km be banned.

Karpov: No. On the contrary, the U.S. delegation said that it reserved the right to produce Pershing-1B missiles, not only for the United States' own military requirements, but also for possible supply to the FRG.

Zeit: Is that the official U.S. position in Geneva?

Karpov: That is the position the U.S. delegation explained to us, even after Federal Chancellor Kohl had said that he would not insist on keeping the Pershing-1A's. *Zeit*: But now that the Federal Government has made its statement on the Pershing-1A's and the United States has promised to remove those missiles' warheads,

you have what you wanted. There will be no U.S. missiles and warheads with a range of between 500 and 5,500 km. Are you not making a mountain out of a molehill?

Karpov: No, we are not. It has never been said that the FRG will not have any missiles in that range. What has been said is merely that the Pershing-1A missiles will not be modernized. If in the future the Americans should be entitled to produce the Pershing-1B, it would be wrong to call that a Pershing-1A modernization. Instead, it would be tantamount to developing a new missile.

Zeit: But does the Geneva draft treaty not envisage a total ban on the development, testing, and modernization of weapons with a range of between 500 and 5,500 km?

Karpov: That is the Soviet proposal. But the Americans say that as an exception the Pershing-1B might not be covered by that ban on production.

Zeit: Has the Federal chancellor's statement on the Pershing-1A missiles removed a substantial obstacle for the negotiations?

Karpov: No, unfortunately not. We welcome the Federal chancellor's statement as a step in the right direction. At the same time, however, we believe that it is insufficient. Even after that statement the U.S. position in the Geneva negotiations has not changed.

Zeit: According to the position the Soviet Union held in the past on the Pershing-1A missiles, there were no objections to the existence of the missiles as part of the Bundeswehr. Their American warheads would have had to be removed, however. In his statement, the Federal chancellor made an even greater concession, saying that the Pershing-1A missiles would be scrapped instead of being modernized.

Karpov: The existence of the missiles as part of the Bundeswehr is no obstacle to solving the problem of how to deal with their American warheads. Whatever happens to the Pershing-1A missiles should neither aggravate nor facilitate the establishment of an agreement on the warheads with the U.S.

Zeit: But now that the U.S. has declared that the nuclear warheads will be removed as soon as the Pershing-1A missiles are dismantled, are you still dissatisfied?

Karpov: But why is the U.S. not prepared to settle that issue in a treaty?

Zeit: What difference would it make, ultimately? The Soviet Union wants to reduce the number of its medium-range forces to zero within 5 years. The declarations made in Bonn and Washington reveal that within 5 years, the U.S. Pershing-1A warheads will also be removed. What is the problem?

Karpov: The Federal chancellor merely expressed his personal opinion without making a policy statement.

Zeit: On the very same day that the Federal chancellor made his statement, the UN disarmament conference was notified by our ambassador that it was to be considered the official position of the Federal Government.

Karpov: We have never received the Federal chancellor's statement as an official declaration presented to us by the Foreign Ministry. Besides, the intention to remove the U.S. warheads from the Federal Republic was expressed by a U.S. State Department representative, a press spokesman to be precise. If there is a new government after next year's presidential elections, where will I find the State Department representative to have that intention reaffirmed? We want a document in which both U.S. and Soviet obligations are clearly laid out.

The Pershing-1B missile is the first propulsion unit of the Pershing-2. Producing the Pershing-1B, the Americans would thus also be able to produce the Pershing-2.

Zeit: Unless the difference between the two is made subject to adequate verification.

Karpov: But it was only recently that the U.S. delegation in Geneva said it was against the verification of missile production.

Zeit: So far, however, the Soviet Union has also been reluctant to allow the Americans any inspection of its missile factories and has instead proposed the establishment of so-called "exhibition areas" outside factory grounds.

Karpov: You are wrong. We made a proposal for "exhibition areas" within factory grounds. We are even prepared to permit an inspection staff to enter our factories. In our view, everything that has to be verified should indeed be made subject to verification.

Zeit: In other words, you are asking for more verification than the Americans?

Karpov: Yes, and on top of that we want to ensure that whatever is planned to be scrapped will indeed be scrapped. That is why we made the proposal for an inspection staff to be present whenever missiles, warheads, and launchers are destroyed. What we have in mind is permanent on-site inspection.

If we had our way, the nuclear warheads of both American and Soviet shorter and longer range missiles would be dismantled and removed from their launchers from the very moment an agreement comes into force. The process would, of course, be subject to foreign control.

Zeit: How will you be able to check whether or not a missile is armed with a nuclear warhead?

Karpov: An inspection staff should be entitled to check to make sure that warheads are actually removed.

Zeit: The Soviet Union would, in other words, be prepared to allow for on-site U.S. inspection to find out whether or not more than 1,400 Soviet missiles are

armed with nuclear warheads and on top of that let American inspectors stay in the country to make sure the warheads are not secretly reinstalled?

Karpov: Yes, but we claim the same rights for ourselves.

There is another point I would like to mention. According to the U.S. proposal, verification and on-site inspections would be possible on a temporary basis only. Once the missiles deployed in allied countries have been scrapped, the right to check those countries for the deployment of other banned missiles would expire.

Zeit: There would not be any time limit, however, to inspection checks on U.S. and USSR territory, and that is where the weapons are produced.

Karpov: You are wrong again. The U.S. delegation has made a proposal that a deadline be set for inspections on American and Soviet territory as well. That is not sufficient in our view.

Apart from that, we think that there is a need for additional inspection and verification in those countries where no American missiles are stored at present, it is true, but where the United States maintains military bases suitable for the transport or storage of missiles, warheads, and launchers.

Zeit: That does not exactly bear witness to very much willingness to compromise. What your demand boils down to is not only the verification of Pershing-2 and cruise missile launchers in European deployment countries, but also the control of U.S. military bases all over the world—in Guam or Japan for instance. Is that idea not a bit far-fetched, Mr Ambassador?

Karpov: We just want to make sure nobody is cheating.

Zeit: So far, the Soviet Union has not responded to the recent U.S. proposals in Geneva. Public statements like yours is all there is.

Karpov: Until this day, the Americans have not presented any of their current statements on verification in a written form.

Zeit: So you do not even know whether the United States has any objections at all to inspection the way you just outlined it.

Karpov: The comments made on that issue are official statements by the U.S. delegation, of course.

Zeit: But nevertheless you think that an official response in Geneva would still be inappropriate?

Karpov: The Soviet delegation has discussed the questions raised by the U.S. negotiators. We maintain our own position. That is the situation at the moment. We should now try jointly to draw up a draft treaty.

TASS: Geneva Arms Talks Continue

LD111922 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Geneva September 11 TASS—During the past week, meetings on all three problems on the agenda—medium-range missiles, space and strategic offensive weapons—continued within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Velikhov Meets Press on Arms Control

Discusses Tests, U.S. Guests

LD112027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A news conference was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today on the joint visit by U.S. congressmen and representatives of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat to the area of Semipalatinsk and to the Krasnoyarsk radar station. [video shows news conference, with Velikhov seated between Gremitskikh and M.B. Gokhberg]

Opening the news conference, Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, voiced an idea that is in my opinion a most notable one, namely that the disarmament process is regarded today by the world community as something inevitable and that it will begin any minute now. It transpires that on the scientific and technical levels we could prove to be not ready to clear the way for the purely political process. The inspections carried out by U.S. congressmen with their Soviet colleagues in the area of Semipalatinsk were designed to clear the way for such a process. It was here that the measuring of explosions was worked out: here are the graphs of the results shown to journalists.

The examination of the radar installations near Krasnoyarsk was also designed to do this. It was reported that while the Americans were in the USSR they asked to be shown this station, which they had previously regarded as being built in contravention of the ABM Treaty. The results of the examination — the Americans were able to fly over the station in a helicopter and photograph its internal areas at will — bear witness to our country's precise observance of the accord.

Academician Velikhov on the importance of the steps taken by the scientists:

[Begin Velikhov recording] All these acts now taking place—the visit, the experiments conducted in Semipalatinsk, and the visit to the radar installations near Krasnoyarsk; and as you are aware, a visit is now proposed to witness a demonstration of the destruction of chemical weapons, and a visit by U.S. inspectors [Gremitskikh prompts Velikhov, adding "military"] to the military training exercises in Belorussia—all this is a demonstration of the openness [otkrytost] and of the readiness of the Soviet Union to take the most profound measures out of its commitment [zainteresovannosa] to verification [proverka] of agreements on strengthening the mode of mutual confidence. [end recording]

The participants at the news conference answered journalists' questions.

'Impossible To Convert Radar'

LD111650 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS — It is impossible to convert the radar station near Krasnoyarsk into an ABM radar. Three American congressmen Thomas Downey, Robert Carr and James Moody could see this for themselves when they went there last week, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said at a press conference held at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

There is much talk around the Krasnoyarsk radar station. We have to listen to groundless reproaches from Washington. That is why we have decided to acquaint the American congressmen with the facts and give them a chance to make their own conclusions: the radar station in Krasnoyarsk does not go beyond the limits of the ABM Treaty. At the request of the guests we did not just fly to the station in helicopters, Yevgeniy Velikhov said, but overflew it at an altitude which they themselves chose.

The congressmen and a correspondent of *The New York Times* newspaper made thousands of pictures outside and inside the station and shot a video film.

It is known that the ABM Treaty allows the creation of radars which can be used to track satellites. The congressmen could see for themselves that the Krasnoyarsk radar could not be converted into an ABM radar.

Academician Velikhov also said that the Kransnoyarsk radar would operate only in the pulsed mode and only on objects which are of interest to researchers, in contrast to the early warning stations, which must function in the permanently operating mode. The beam of the station will look into outer space at a certain angle rather than go along the earth surface.

Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the Institute of the USA and Canada, who was with the American congressmen in Krasnoyarsk, said that that radar did not have its own power source and was not designed as a bunker, suitable for operations in the conditions when a nuclear strike is delivered. The building of the radar station is not fitted with a system of protection against the electromagnetic impulses, which is also regarded as a characteristic necessary for the radar used for control of combat operations. All this, the Soviet scientist believes, must have convinced the American guests, who also included a well-known military specialist, that the facility in Krasnoyarsk was not an ABM system.

Means 'Reliable, Effective'

LD111642 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—The experiment to register chemical explosions near Semipalatinsk (which was witnessed last week by the three American congressmen as well as by Soviet and foreign journalists) has shown in all obviousness: Technical means to verify nuclear explosions are reliable and effective.

Speaking at a news conference at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, emphasized that the purpose of the international experiment was to create an atmosphere of trust between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Three chemical explosions were set off in the Semipalatinsk area—two 10-tonned and one 20-tonned. All the three joint Soviet-American seismic stations operating in the area of the nuclear range registered earth tremours caused by the explosions, also the remotest station situated at a distance of 650 km from the site of the explosion. A quake in New Zealand took place by chance simultaneously with one of the explosions, and the seismographs differentiated between the signal of the earth's tremour and the signal of the explosion. Besides that, scientists' research showed that the fading of a seismic signal in the earth's crust is very small even at high frequencies, because of which it is possible to establish with a high level of accuracy if nuclear tests are not conducted.

The experiment near Semipalatinsk held in accordance with an agreement concluded between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the United States Committee for Environmental Protection, the visit to the Krasnoyarsk radar station, the presence of U.S. military inspectors at exercises of units of the Soviet Armed forces in Belorussia, as well as the demonstration of the process of the destruction of chemical weapons to take place early in October near Saratov all indicate that the Soviet Union is consistently implementing the accords of the Stockholm conference, show that glasnost is gaining strength in the USSR.

The academician emphasized that the Soviet side is interested in real verification of the observance of international accords, since it is striving to consolidate mutual confidence regime in the world.

Gerasimov on Shevardnadze, Israelis

PM111327[Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No 35, 30 August 1987 (Signed to Press 25 August 1987) carries on page 6, under the headline "In the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center," a 650-word unattributed "Firsthand Information" report on the 20 August press briefing held by Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Foreign Ministry Information Administration.

After briefly reporting Gerasimov's replies to questions about Soviet views on mines in the Persian Gulf and the Pershing-1A issue, the MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI report concludes:

"Foreign ministers from many states will gather for the opening of the next UN General Assembly session in the middle of September. Is there a possibility of Eduard Shevardnadze meeting Israel's representative there?

"When the Soviet minister is in New York for the UN General Assembly session he has hardly any free time. All his time is taken up with meetings with colleagues from other countries. It cannot be ruled out that there might be Israelis among these figures," G. Gerasimov said.

"Meanwhile, a meeting between representatives of the USSR and Israeli foreign ministries took place in Bonn a few days ago. The Soviet side reaffirmed the USSR's principled approach to Near East affairs: The path toward achieving an all-embracing settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the key Palestinian problem lies through the convening of a competent international conference with participation by all interested sides, including Israel and the PLO and the five permanent Security Council members. It was pointed out that, under the conditions of the currently prevailing broad international consensus in favor of convening the conference, Israel ought to heed the voice of the world community and display constructiveness and realism."

Officials on Disarmament, Development

Petrovskiy Comments

LD141125 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 14 TASS—"An extensive, in fact a universal international dialogue based on recognition of the existence of an organic relationship between disarmement and development, these two mainstays of universal security, took place for the first time within the walls of the United Nations organisation. And we regard this as the main result of the international Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmement and Development", said the head of the Soviet delegation at the conference, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy.

"Delegations of 150 states, representing the overwhelming majority of the members of the world community, displayed unanimity in understanding the inescapable reality of our time: Only disarmament can make available tremendous additional resources for coping with economic backwardness and poverty", Vladimir Petrovskiy said in an interview to TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev.

"Mankind simply does not have another similarly big source of new funds for development. And this applies not only to the problems of developing states. The diversion of considerable means and resources for military aims limits the possibilities of the economic and scientific-technical development of all countries, exerts a negative impact on the world economy as a whole. That is why the world community should counter the situation of 'armament at the expense of development' with the principle 'disarmament for development'. Such was the leitmotif of the concluding document adopted at the conference", the USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs said further.

"The Soviet Union came to the conference firmly resolved to facilitate its success. Proceeding from the new thinking our country made a whole number of proposals directed at filling the principle of 'disarmament for development' with concrete content. Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the participants in the conference was an important event that attracted attention both at the forum and far beyond it. And note was made of the directness, novelty and constructiveness of the Soviet approach", Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

"Our proposals are directed at implementing the concept of disarmament for development. They encompass questions of switching funds from military to peaceful aims, of creating a mechanism of transferring to developing countries a part of the resources that could be made available as a result of disarmament, conversion, that is the switching of the military branches of industry to the output of peaceful products. We proposed a number of further steps after the conference—to convene the Security Council at summit level to discuss problems of disarmament and development, to hold review conferences. I must say that our proposals were received with approval by representatives of many countries, both socialist and developing. Yet, and this is natural, various, sometimes not coinciding and even conflicting ideas were set forth at the conference", Vladimir Petrovskiy went on.

"So the drafting of a single platform in the form of a concluding document that would be acceptable to all participants called for a constructive approach, readiness to listen to and take into account the opinions of others, to accept a necessary compromise. I believe I will not err by saying that precisely such an approach by our delegation, the delegations of the fraternal socialist and many nonaligned countries determined in decisive measure the conference's success", Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

"There is no doubt that its work reflects the new, positive changes in present-day international life mirroring the awareness of the international community of the

new realities in the world as well as the remaining moments of confrontation, mistrust, reluctance to cooperate. Thus, meriting attention is the fact that the United States, a country that by virtue of its position bears special responsibility for the destiny of peace and international security, refused to take part in the conference", he went on.

On the whole a businesslike and constructive atmosphere reigned at the conference and this made it possible to thrash out the concluding document and adopt it on the basis of consensus. The success of the conference patently demonstrated the new, responsible approach to the solution of complex global problems which should become a standard of interaction between states in our time".

"The forum has started the process of linking two problems that are both closely intertwined and at the same time have much importance of their own. It stands to logic that the first step should be to conclude corresponding agreements, this to be following by actual arms reduction. Only then we will be able to go over to the allocation of additional means and resources for development needs", Vladimir Petrovskiy said further in the TASS interview.

"Proceeding from an understanding of this the conference outlined a number of measures directed at strengthening the central role of the United Nations, its corresponding bodies and specialised agencies in the field of disarmament and development and also adopted recommendations designed to promote advance in this field on the national, regional and global levels. We share the conviction expressed by the conference that an informed public opinion, organisations of young people, women, scientists, churchmen and many others are called upon to play an invaluable role in attaining the aims of disarmament and development, in ensuring awareness of the need of concrete measures along this direction", the head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion.

Primakov Meets Press

LD101240 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 10 TASS—A delegation from the USSR to an international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development has held a news conference on the results of the forum.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the institute of the world economy and international relations at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said the general movement for improvements in the international situation had become much more broadly based, diverse and influential.

The international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development, which, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in a message to the participants, could identify new possibilities for resolving this cardinal problem of the present-day world, had been among the more important signs of the process, Primakov added.

He said the Soviet Union in those conditions believed it essential to take new approaches in international affairs, first of all in their most important sphere—international security.

The fate of mankind depended first of all on success or failure with ensuring it, Primakov continued, saying that the new developments in the field consisted of the following:

"First, a principle has been formulated of renouncing the use of military means in state-to-state relations altogether. The idea is to rule out not only a global war but also power politics at regional level and even a show of force.

"Second, a concept has been advanced for a nuclear-free world and a program of practical action for its phased realization has been suggested. For as long as nuclear weapons continue to exist, the USSR has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use them. A lowering of strategic military parity and limiting of efforts in the military field outside the bounds of reasonably sufficient defense needs have been identified as the top priority.

"Third, it has been recognized that security should be ensured mostly through political means by looking for where interests coincide and by bringing them closer together rather than contrasting them. It has been stressed in this connection that the security of one side cannot be achieved at the expense of the other's.

"Fourth, the Soviet Union has proposed an active quest for political solutions to existing regional conflicts. We have declared that the USSR will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The process of national reconciliation and of stabilizing the situation in the country is being frustrated by U.S. aid to Afghan anti-government forces. We see real possibilities for political solutions to sharp conflicts in other parts of the world, too. Progress is being made along these lines—naturally, if nobody interferes with it—as regards Kampuchea as well. It is hard to believe that massive U.S. naval presence in the Persian Gulf can quench the fire of the Iran-Iraq war.

"Fifth, the USSR has put forward a concept for a comprehensive system of international security. Horizontally, it should encompass all parts of the globe. Vertically, it should be a multi-tier one, combining solutions to problems in the military, political, economic and humanitarian fields."

NATO Aims To Push Italy on Gulf

LD101639 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Rome September 10 TASS — A meeting of the NATO Military Committee uniting chiefs of the general staffs of the member countries of the North Atlantic bloc was held here. It was a closed-door meeting and no official reports about it were circulated.

According to meagre information that leaked into the local press, the meeting discussed, above all, the situation in the Persian Gulf and question of the coordination of the actions of countries that have sent or intend to send their naval ships into the Gulf. Interaction, air cover for ships, ports of support is envisaged.

It was reported that representatives of the NATO military command watched the exercises in Grosseto and Formia. They also held talks with Italy's Defense Minister Valerio Zanone and were received by Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

In the opinion of local political observers the stay of a delegation of the NATO Military Committee in Italy also pursued the aim of exerting pressure on adversaries of sending Italian Navy to the Persian Gulf. Though chairman of the NATO Military Committee West German General Wolfgang Altenburg officially declared that the bloc's leadership is not responsible for the action of separate member countries in the Persian Gulf, in reality the committee was deciding the task of "coordinating" actions of the naval and air forces of the bloc situated in the area.

It is pointed out here that the committee's meeting was timed for the holding in the Italian Parliament of the debates on the question if the Italian naval forces should be sent to the Persian Gulf. NATO masterminds wish to compel the supreme legislative body to endorse those dangerous plans. In the Senate the cabinet succeeded in getting a go ahead on this matter. The debates in the Chamber of Deputies start on September 11.

There is a strong opposition in Parliament to Italy's involvement in the United States adventuristic activity in the Persian Gulf. Member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, Chairman of the party's group in the Chamber of Deputies Renato Zangheri said in an interview over the radio today that it is not too late to arrest the dangerous undertaking of the government. He emphasized that what is needed for this, specifically, is the success of the United Nations actions for a peaceful settlement of the conflict situation.

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze: 'Great Deal' of Work

LD141922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent, Vadim Lobachenko, reports from Washington:

[Lobachenko] The weather in Washingtopn is changeable. Abundant rains have begun, the clouds are still low, but weathermen forecast good weather. The political climate in the town on the Potomac is also changing. According to *The Washington Post*, President Reagan has rejected attempts by Defense Secretary Weinberger to erect new obstacles on the path of concluding a Soviet-U.S. agreement on destroying medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. As *The New York Times* notes, the two superpowers have prepared themselves for the talks in a spirit of study realism. What is meant here is the round of talks, due to begin at the State Department tomorrow, between Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

This is the Andrews military airport in Washington. An Aeroflot airliner has landed here bringing Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze to the U.S. capital. John Whitehead, assistant U.S. secretary of state; Dubinin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States; and other officials greeted him. [video shows Aeroflot airliner landing]

Following the greetings ceremony, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze approaches a group of Soviet and U.S. journalists. Replying to their questions, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze said, in particular:

[Begin Shevardnadze recording] We have arrived here to work, pulling out all the stops. There will be meetings with the secretary of state, there will be conversations and talks. A meeting with President Reagan is envisaged. We have many problems to discuss and examine. We have arrived in a working mood and (?certain) optimism.

I have brought a message. As for a summit meeting, everything will depend on the results of our work. I said that we have arrived with certain optimism, maybe even cautious optimism. We have moved forward considerably, but a very great deal of work is still ahead.

As for the questions that only yesterday seemed of secondary importance, these are now becoming very important and decisive. There are questions of verification; there are questions connected with the procedure for destroying the missiles, warheads, and so forth. There are also some other problems.

The impediments are numerous. There is, for the time being, no accord on strategic offensive arms, and this is a key problem. Much must be done to achieve an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. There is a necessity to reach an accord on strengthening the terms of reference of the ABM Treaty and, in general, it is also desirable to attain success on the issue of strategic offensive arms. Comrade Gorbachev was correct when he said that it is precisely this issue that constitutes the central and key problem. As it seems to me, the administration shares this attitude. [end recording]

Reagan Statement on U.S. Arms Stand

'Passes Over' Warheads

LD141838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1752 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep (TASS)—The White House today circulated a written statement by President Reagan which contains some closer definition of the U.S. position regarding current talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles.

In particular, the document states that the President instructed the U.S. delegation in Geneva to submit today U.S. proposals "on the implementation of a treaty on a global double zero" for the elimination of these types of missiles of these classes. According to the President, the U.S. delegation is also to submit a draft protocol which is to set forth the details of procedures necessary, from Washington's viewpoint, "for effectively checking the observance of the treaty." "Now it is up to the Soviet Union to show whether it shares our resolve to conclude a treaty on the destruction [unichtozheniye] of all USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles," the document states.

However, the President's statement passes over in complete silence the still unresolved problem of the U.S. warheads for West German Pershing-1A missiles, which the United States would like to leave outside the framework of the agreement being discussed. Washington's stubborn desire to leave this issue outside the accord violates the principle of equal security of the sides, and shows the Reagan administration's wish to keep no small advantage for the United States. While giving verbal support to a "total global zero" for medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, the U.S. side would like to keep for itself the right to produce Pershing-1B missiles, which also come under this category of weapons. Such obstacles, which Washington is erecting on the path of achieving an agreement, contradict the White House's assertions with regard to its resolve to conclude this treaty.

U.S. Officials Comment

LD150814 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS—The White House circulated on Monday President Reagan's written statement which contains some specifications of the U.S. stand at the talks on medium-and shorter-range missiles in Geneva.

An official spokesman for the White House, upon reading out the statement, emphasized that it reflected all decisions taken by the President on the issue up to now, and that this was the U.S. latest and most comprehensive stand at the talks.

The document says, in particular, that the President instructed the U.S. delegation in Geneva on Monday to submit a U.S. proposal on the implementation of a treaty based on the principle of global double zero option and on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet ground-based intermediate-range missiles (INF).

The statement has it that the U.S. delegation will also submit a draft protocol setting out the details of procedures which are necessary, from the administration's point of view, for effective verification of complicance with the treaty.

Later on, addressing representatives of U.S. businesses in Washington, President Reagan stated: "This new step by the United States reflects the fact that the Soviet Union recently agreed to ban this entire class of U.S. and Soviet missiles."

The U.S. President maintained that "with these new actions taken up by the United States, it's now up to the Soviet Union to demonstrate whether or not it truly wants to conclude a treaty eliminating this class of U.S. and Soviet missiles".

Seeking to present his administration's latest step in the most favorable light, the President, however, failed to say that in fact the American delegation in Geneva had submitted only a corrected draft treaty taking into account ther latest initiatives of the Soviet side.

Lying at the negotiating table until that had been a hopelessly outdated U.S. draft which made, for example, absolutely no mention of shorter-range INF missiles.

The American side had waited until the very last moment to present the new draft and did that only on the eve of high-level Soviet-U.S. talks opening in Washington.

The President in his statement said: "Our new proposal calls for eliminating all U.S. and Soviet INF missiles and launchers".

But both in that document and in his remarks the White House chief chose not to say a word about the further destiny of nuclear warheads for these missiles.

Explaining the American posture, official State Department spokesman Charles Redman claimed that the missile component known as the warhead "is not subject to destruction". He added: "Those are to be returned to national territories to be disposed of as each side sees fit".

Official White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, for his part, confirmed that the new draft treaty submitted by the United States did not contain any provisions concerning American warheads for West German Pershing-1A missiles.

The United States, White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said in an interview with CNN Television, stood by its earlier position and would not be discussing Pershing-1A's, warheads and other things belonging to NATO rather than the United States.

The presidential statement released by the White House made a point of stressing that the United States suggested "the most strongest verification regime of any arms-control agreement in history".

In reality, however, the Washington administration, has under pressure from the military-industrial complex, departed from its previous stand on verification and now offering looser verification arrangements than the Soviet Union.

"President Reagan," former C.I.A. Director Stansfield Turner said in *The Christian Science Monitor*, "has backed away from his strongent demands for on-site inspections." The change in the administration's position," according to Turner, "makes it appear that the United States is less willing to open itself to inspection than is the Soviet Union."

Bogachev on Reagan Arms Interview
LD141847 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—Vladimir Bogachev, TASS analyst for military affairs, writes:

In his interview with the magazine *"U.S. News & World Report"* President Reagan clearly tried to downgrade the significance of inconvenient (for him) findings on the USSR's observation of arms control agreements contained in the report of three U.S. congressmen who recently visited the Krasnoyarsk radar station. Despite the White House's allegations that the station had been built in violation of the ABM Treaty's provisions, U.S. legislators Thomas Downey, Bob Carr and Jim Moody noted that a possibility of using the Krasnoyarsk facility as an ABM radar station was very small and that there was no violation of the ABM Treaty on the Soviet side at this moment.

Seeking to shift onto the Soviet Union responsibility for the absence of progress at the space weapons talks, the President made absurd allegations that the USSR had been "seeking what we (the USA) are seeking in SDI". The head of the White House repeated hackneyed phrases on Soviet Union's violations of treaty obligations to call in question the importance of Soviet-American agreements on ABM.

At the same time the interview also contains the President's very interesting revelations. Reagan, for instance, said that if the ABM Treaty stopped operating, the Soviet Union "could suddenly expand its military might to a far greater degree" than the United States.

Thus, he actually admitted, though, in his usual biased anti-Soviet manner, that the ABM Treaty created efficient roadblocks in the way of the arms race and refuted, thereby, his own conclusions about insignificance of this agreement.

Though the White House constantly confirms its commitment to the "Star Wars" programme running counter practically to all the basic provisions of the ABM Treaty, Ronald Reagan said in his interview with the U.S. magazine that he would not favour the renunciation of the agreement "right now"... "for practical reasons."

On the 15th anniversary of the ABM Treaty's ratification the U.S. President made a very unusual admission that he had been "careless" earlier with his pronouncements on the destiny of the Soviet-American ABM agreement. It is difficult to guess what Reagan had in mind saying about his "carelessness". In any case it is clear from his interview with the magazine *"U.S. News and World Report"* that by this time no substantial change has taken place in Washington's stand on space militarization with the USA's gradual creeping out of the ABM Treaty.

Babenko Raps 'Anti-Soviet' Reagan
LD111221 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 11 Sep 87

["Reagan: Competing With Himself"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

From the very moment he entered the White House not as an actor, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been in a stubborn brick-dropping competition with himself, lacing his speeches, statements and remarks with as many gaffes as he can come up with.

No-one is surprised any longer that Reagan has decided to go down in people's memory as a President with a penchant for telling anti-Soviet jokes that even the Voice of America recoils from.

No barbs are made any longer about the ease with which the White House President can speak of a country, while actually having in mind quite a different one.

The excuses have to be offered by spokesmen giving briefings on the following day: "Just a slip of the tongue, can happen to anybody."

The impression is much worse when Ronald Reagan inadvertently (or is it intentionally?) confuses or equates irreconcilably incompatible notions.

Addressing Pope John Paul II in Miami September 10, for example, he greeted him with these words: "You experienced Nazism and Communism".

The President, who experienced the Hollywood's celluloid passions and horrors, was making a sacrilege, in passing.

When he retires on a pension, he will perhaps be nodding in his speech-writers' direction, saying they have deliberately included all kind of nasty things about communism in general and about an "evil empire" in particular in his prepared remarks.

But this will hardly happen. True, cases are known when American officials began speaking a different language after quitting office—transforming into liberals from conservatives, or vice versa.

But it is not likely this will be the case with the incumbent President. He is too monotonous in his consistency and in his dislike of a world he does not know.

The President lacks circumspection either, although it is something that the White House could obviously use in the situation it is in.

Just look at the President's following phrase: "In this, the very month of your visit, we in the United States will be celebrating the 200th anniversary of our Constitution. That document says a great deal about the fundamental values in which we Americans believe."

Well said. Only what about Irangate, a scandal which has showed no other than the incumbent administration in the bicentennial year effectively trample a whole mountain of fundamental constitutional values under foot?

The multi-volume record of Iran-contra proceedings has a thousand times more pages than the fundamental U.S. law. It is a kind of "anti-Constitution" of the United States in all its excellence.

Getting acquainted with it has cost Americans much of the "belief" the President mentioned so easily in passing. And this loss of credibility is not a claim by "the Reds", but a fact established by American sociological services studying the current crisis of confidence in the White House.

The President chose not to mention the fact in his speech.

That was only understandable: Why spoil the spirits of the guests and one's own?

Pentagon To Create Nonnuclear Missile
LD141744 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 14 TASS—BY TASS correspondent Andrey Shytov:

The Pentagon has for already two years now been secretly developing a non-nuclear cruise missile of great power capable of hitting the target with an accuracy of down to several centimetres. This has been learnt by the newspaper *The New York Times* from officials of the U.S. Defence Department and U.S. Congress. The new missile will have a twice larger flying range as compared

with the conventional types of missiles. According to officials, one such missile launched in a test from a submarine hit a target at a distance of 3,000 miles.

The details of the modernized homing system, which made it possible to increase substantially the accuracy of missiles, are kept top secret. Yet *The New York Times* has succeeded in learning that they are finally homed by means of a laser beam running on carbon dioxide. The same technology, as officials say, can be also applied for heightening the accuracy of ballistic missiles.

The start of production of that type of weapon will, according to the estimates of experts, take from five to ten years. Now the General Dynamics and McDonnel-Douglas, the Pentagon's two biggest contractors, are competing for securing the contract for the construction of new missiles.

The appearance of non-nuclear cruise missiles with an enormous range and high accuracy, the article says, is fraught with most serious political and military consequences. This may, in particular, considerably complicate the talks on a cut in the strategic nuclear weapons, since missiles with nuclear and conventional warheads almost do not differ from one another outwardly. The new missiles, as officials have recognized, can be used by NATO as a substitute for the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe if an agreement on their elimination is reached between the USSR and the United States.

The cruise missiles are assigned an important role in the Pentagon's designs. Thus, for example, the newspaper points out that the Boeing corporation has manufactured and turned over to the Air Force 1,715 nuclear cruise missiles for being installed in B-52 bombers.

The impressive as it is arsenal of these weapons is designed to supplement the stock of new first strike cruise missiles. Wishing to ensure for the USA unilateral military advantages, the American hawks are already now trying to make sure that these destabilizing systems are not reduced. As *The New York Times* said, one of the zealous supporters of the production of new cruise missiles, Dan Quayle, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, tabled a resolution demanding that these missiles be withdrawn in advance from any possible future Soviet-American agreement on arms cuts.

U.S., Rogachev Meet on Asian Issues

LD111655 Moscow Tass in English 1650 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Soviet and U.S. representatives exchanged views in Moscow on September 10-11 on matters pertaining to the state of affairs in the Far East and in Southeast Asia.

The consultations were conducted on the Soviet side by Igor Rogachev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and on the American one by Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

China

HONGQI: Social Building 'Errors'

PM141305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Article in Chinese Journal"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep—In the first 5-year plan period we effected socialist transformations and carried out extensive economic building, the journal *Hongqi*, the CPC Central Committee organ, has written. Using advanced equipment, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries helped us to build 156 important economic projects. Using the machinery, equipment, and some of the financial resources they provided, we built a large number of base projects that became the foundation of our country's integrated industrial system. These 156 projects were essential at the time as the basis of our heavy industry, but because our financial resources were limited, it was necessary to allocate funds to create a unified, integrated industrial base. The effect of this was obvious.... However, as a result of our concentrating excessively on heavy industry, the burden on the population was very great. Agricultural production growth rates fell by 4.5 percent, which must be considered a shortcoming.

Summing up, one can say that our chosen path of socialist building is absolutely correct, *Hongqi* points out. In the first 8 years after the formation of the PRC, the acvantages of socialism were obvious. Complacency with our victory and success subsequently became apparent. Since 1956 we have made two major mistakes: the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution" wasted 20 years of valuable time and tarnished socialism's bright image. In the 8 years since 1979, we have rectified our "left-wing" errors and are now conducting a policy of reform, expanding ties with the outside world, and galvanizing the country's economy. The image of socialsm in China has once again begun to improve. However, the task of galvanizing the economy, which has been stagnant for 20 years, is not easy.

PRAVDA Hails PRC Documentary

PM141145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[B. Barakhta review under the "On the TV Screen" rubric "Meeting With China"]

[Text] The word "improvement" reflects extremely accurately the development of many sides of Soviet-Chinese relations. The renewed contacts between scientists, exchange in the spiritual sphere, and the first trips by groups of students and tourists after a long interval — these are all landmarks on the way to strengthening mutual understanding and good-neighborliness between our peoples.

Millions of Soviet television viewers recently had the opportunity to "look in on" today's China. For the first time in recent years our documentary about our great

neighbor "Meeting with China" was shown. (Footnote) (Author V. Korzin. Cameraman D. Serebryakov. Director I. Kmit. Joint production by the "Ekran" Creative Association and Central Television Main Editorial Office for Information.) The interest generated by the screening of this film is natural. How do people in the PRC regard the Soviet Union and how do they assess the positive changes that have become discernible in our mutual relations? How do ordinary Chinese people live and what will the economic reform bring them? State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting correspondents have tried to answer these and many other questions by the specific means of a film documentary.

It is impossible not to be moved when you see on the screen Beijing inhabitants warmly, literally with tears in their eyes, sharing their reminiscences about their Soviet friends. The viewers, along with the creators of the film, fell in love with the sights of Beijing, went to Tianjin, and visited a peasant's home.

One image found by the authors is particularly successful: a wall that transmits voices. It borders the famous Temple of Heaven in Beijing. People standing on different sides of it can have a conversation as if they were on the telephone. This is symbolic! A significant feature of the age consists of the fact that the peoples of the USSR and China — the two largest socialist states — are endeavoring to reduce the distances dividing them, simplify relations, and develop collaboration.

Yes, a new meeting with China and its people has taken place on our television screens. We hope we will not have to wait long for its continuation.

Near East & South Asia

DRA's Wakil Interviewed on Geneva Talks

PM141257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Account of interview with DRA Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Constructive Efforts Are Needed"—first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction, date of interview not given]

[Text] Geneva—The latest stage of the seventh round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks has ended at the Palais des Nations. For 4 days the Afghan and Pakistani delegations were conducting talks through Diego Cordovez, the personal representative of the UN Secretary General, on questions of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. How did the present stage go and what are its results—our correspondent put this question to the DRA Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil.

The Geneva talks, A. Wakil said, are an important link in the process of the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The current talks were earnest and it is possible to say that the sides' positions have drawn closer, yet unresolved problems remain. One of them is the need for Iran to take part in the process of settlement in our region. We believe that the Iranian Government has a positive contribution to make to the solution of this question. In addition, it is necessary at the talks to step up—on the basis of reciprocity—efforts to finalize all the details of the verification mechanism designed to monitor the observance of the agreements which are in preparation. The principle of taking account of both sides' interests must also be applied to the question of the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet forces.

As is well known, A. Wakil emphasized, readiness to withdraw the Soviet forces within the shortest possible time has been reaffirmed more than once, provided that interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from outside ends and firm international guarantees to this effect are given. This principled stance is enshrined in many joint documents and our position is widely known in the world. Resolving the Afghan problem by means of arms—which is what individual fanatics are being encouraged to do by their Transatlantic "benefactors"—is a futile venture. According to the U.S. press, the U.S. Administration has already spent more than $2 billion on aid to Afghan opposition groupings. In the current year the U.S. will spend $670 million on kindling national strife. And so, on the one hand there is the much used slogan of "peace and prosperity" for Afghanistan, and on the other hand there are the "Stinger" missiles and dollars for the fratricidal war between the Afghans. This is the U.S. Administration's response to the policy of national reconciliation, to efforts to put an end to the senseless bloodshed and to normalize the situation in Afghanistan and around it.

The Afghan revolution, A. Wakil pointed out, has proved the viability of the principles of the reorganization of society on a new basis. In virtually all the sectors of the national economy the prerevolution level has been exceeded. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states a large number of new industrial projects have been built. Over the past 9 years more than 100,000 jobs have been created and more than 1.5 million Afghans have learned to read and write. And all this has been done in difficult conditions where the way toward the new life is being complicated by interference from outside, where the West is strongly "advising" opposition groupings to refrain from all contact with the DRA Government and to continue to seek a "military solution" to the Afghan problem. However, this course of international incitement is doomed to failure.

I would like to dwell in greater detail, the minister said further, on the practical aspect of the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation and on specific measures of assistance to those returning from abroad. Let me recall that the government has extended the unilateral cease-fire until 15 January of next year in order to give new impetus to the nationwide dialogue and reconciliation and to speed up the Afghans' return home. In western and southeastern regions of Afghanistan special centers have been opened which can receive

up to 5,000 people per day, stores of clothes, food, medicines, and construction materials have been laid in, and livestock has been allocated. All this is meant for those who are returning from abroad. The state has pledged to return to the repatriates all their property within 2 months. They are allowed to return to where they lived before and they are given assistance by the local extraordinary commissions for national reconciliation.

In Geneva, the minister said, you are aware how many untruths are being spread about our country in the West, and sometimes it is even deliberate distortions of the true situation in Afghanistan. Take private property, for instance. Not many people know that more than half of our industrial ouput is produced by the private sector. The government encourages dynamic contacts with private production by creating the legal and economic foundations for long-term and mutually advantageous cooperation. During the 9 years of people's power in Afghanistan, 339 new private firms were established and this year 115 such firms have been set up with capital totaling 1.6 billion afhani.

The DRA's foreign policy fully accords with the principles of peaceful coexistence between states. We have the support of the Nonaligned Movement and many developing countries. This is understandable because democratic Afghanistan's policy of peace and national accord is also an appeal to our neighbors, an appeal for direct and honest talks on all outstanding questions and for the conclusion of bilateral treaties on the normalization of relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, good-neighborliness, and noninterference in each other's affairs. The success of the Geneva talks depends on the Pakistani side which must adopt a constructive position.

Afghans 'Need Peace'

LD121330 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul September 12 TASS—The DRA is making every effort for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and devotes closest attention to the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, which are being held through the personal envoy of U.N. secretary-general Diego Cordovez, said Abdol Wakil member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, DRA foreign minister. This principled policy, he said in a national television interview, is based on the will of the Afghan people who have suffered so much from the fratricidal war unleashed as a result of armed and other interference from abroad in our country's affairs.

The people of Afghanistan need peace and tranquility, the minister continued. Proceeding from this the Afghan delegation held at this stage of the talks a flexible and constructive stand in order to ensure a drawing closer of the sides and reached agreement on issues discussed. We certainly expected from the opposite side that it would demonstrate flexibility and take steps for the restoration of peace in the region. It is noteworthy that an agreement has been reached on continuing the talks. The date for their resumption convenient for both sides will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels, the minister noted.

He pointed out that the Afghan side would further make every effort for the successful completion of the Geneva talks and reaching a realistic and just political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Afghan Hopes 'Not Materialized'

LD122047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] As has been reported, in Geneva another stage in the current round of Afghan-Pakistani talks with UN Under Secretary General Diego Cordovez has ended. The sides have found no common ground and, as Diego Cordovez said in his speech to journalists, there remain considerable discrepencies between them. Commentator Vladimir Fadeyev is at the microphone:

[Fadeyev] Unfortunately, the Afghan side's hopes for the success of talks that have just ended—initiated by Afghanistan—have not materialized. Does this mean that we should give up hope and consider that yet another round has failed? No, this is not the case. Surely the fact that the two delegations have met and exchanged opinions—even though through an intermediary—shows that some progress toward a peaceful settlement of the Afghan situation has nevertheless been made. The fact that the sides have learned the stands of each other on such a complex matter—even though this has not yet brought the desired results—also means progress. I remind you that quite recently the participants in the talks were separated by a gap, totally refusing to accept each other's proposals.

So, what stands in the way of the Pakistani side's demonstrating its new thinking—not in words, but in deeds—and signing a peace agreement on Afghanistan? Well, as before, Islamabad is adhering to the pro-U.S. line which hopes that the undeclared war against its neighbor, a sovereign state, will drag on.

What is Washington's stand on this matter then? It is the same: namely, to supply the rebels more actively with the latest weapons, including Stinger missiles. The White House obviously hopes that by raising the combat readiness of the bandits, they can exert pressure on Kabul and Moscow, and dictate their own terms for settling the situation in Afghanistan. This is precisely what the White House is attempting to do by putting forward the proposal—as its preliminary condition for settling the situation—that the limited Soviet troop formations should be withdrawn from Afghanistan. Surely, according to common sense, any consequence must have a cause. We have our troops in Afghanistan, through agreement with its government, only because this country has been subjected to tough armed interference from outside for more than 8 years now. This interference is being conducted mainly from the territory of Afghanistan's neighbor, Pakistan.

Thus, it emerges that the undeclared war by the United States against Afghanistan serves as a kind of a playing card in the hands of Washington and in its relations with Islamabad. The logic is this: if you help rebels in their struggle against the Afghan people and their government, as Ziaul Haq is told by Washington, you will be given economic and military help. If you help more actively, you will get additional help. The price of the deal has already been determined: more than $4 billion. So, Pakistan is trying as hard as it can to earn these hand outs. This is why Pakistan and the rebel rabble are maintaining the policy of thwarting the national reconciliation in Afghanistan, even though they realize very well that the reconciliation is a constituent part of the general process geared toward a political settlement of the situation in the region.

Returning to the fact that the Pakistani side has found no political independence and has failed to show any flexibility at the Geneva talks, one wants to believe that nevertheless the time will soon come when Islamabad realizes its responsibility and does its part toward arranging peace in this part of the world.

Afghan-Pakistani Geneva Talks Previewed

Wakil Promises 'Flexible' Approach

PM070851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with DRA Foreign Minister Wakil by own correspondent V. Okulov: "From Positions of Realism"]

[Text] The latest round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks which are being held through the mediation of the personal representative of the UN secretary general will begin in Geneva on 7 September. V. Okulov, *Pravda*'s own correspondent in Kabul, asked DRA Foreign Minister A. Wakil to describe what the Afghan delegation will be taking with them to Geneva.

I recall, the minister said, that a certain rapprochement of the sides' positions was achieved during the last stage of the seventh round of talks thanks to DRA's constructive approach and compromise proposals. However, a number of problems remained unresolved. They include the question of Iran's participation in the process of a political settlement in the region; the mechanism for monitoring the implementation of agreements; and the timetable for the return home from Afghanistan of the units of the limited contingent of Soviet troops after the imperialist forces' interference in our country's affairs has ended.

And that interference is not being reduced at all, even though the DRA Government is consistently pursuing a policy of national reconciliation in the country. The United States and some of its allies have been increasing supplies of the latest weapons to extremist counterrevolutionary groupings. Their armed detachments continue to be trained and equipped in Pakistan. The Islamabad and Tehran authorities are obstructing the return home of Afghan refugees.

Thus, our partners in the talks have shown no clear desire to create a situation conducive to their success. But even in those conditions we intend to be flexible and constructive in Geneva so as to help bring our positions closer rather than to separate them and to achieve accords on the unresolved problems.

The Afghan side is entitled to expect a similar desire for compromise from its partners. If that desire is shown the approaching round of talks may be an important step on the path of establishing real peace in the region.

The DRA foreign minister noted that the attainment of accords in Geneva is helped by the USSR's constructive stance on the Afghanistan problem and its full support for the DRA's line. The Soviet Union, the minister stated, has confirmed more than once that a political settlement around Afghanistan on the basis of the cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of the external interference in the DRA's affairs would accordingly accelerate the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Against the background of the processes taking place in the world, when the new political thinking is gaining ground with increasing determination, A. Wakil said in conclusion, and against the background of the struggle to resolve the fundamental questions of freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the solution by political means of one of the most acute regional conflicts would be a good contribution to creating an atmosphere of trust conducive to the establishment of lasting peace on earth.

DRA's Stand Called Constructive

PM071545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent D. Meshchaninov dispatch: "Afghanistan: Talks Instead of Interference"]

[Text] Kabul — The latest round of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, being held through the UN secretary general's personal representative, begins 7 September.

As is known, thanks to the DRA delegation's constructive stand, a definite narrowing of the gap between positions was achieved during the preceding stage of the seventh round of the talks, although a whole number of unresolved questions remained. These included involving Iran in the process of a political settlement in the region; the mechanism for monitoring the fulfillment of agreements; and also the timing of the return of the limited contingent of Soviet troops to the motherland. The position of the DRA and the USSR on this question is well known. By mutual agreement the Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw its troops as soon as possible provided that external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs ceases and its nonresumption is guaranteed.

However, interference is certainly not ceasing. Nevertheless, the DRA delegation at the talks intends to do everything possible to achieve a further narrowing of the

gap between positions and to secure agreements on the unresolved problems. "You cannot clap with one hand," runs an oriental saying. The Afghan side has a right to expect from Pakistan similar goodwill and a desire for compromises and accords. Given reciprocity, the upcoming round of talks in Geneva could prove an important step on the way to a political settlement around Afghanistan. The scales in this dangerously explosive region must at last be tipped on the side of peace.

The DRA Government's policy of national reconciliation has clearly set apart those who sincerely seek to establish peace and tranquillity on Afghan soil from those who thirst for continued bloodshed. As is known, the unilateral cease-fire has been extended through 15 January 1988. The opposing side has been granted one more opportunity to sit at the negotiating table and discuss all disputed questions for the sake of Afghanistan's happy future.

Despite the obstacles being erected, the process of national reconciliation is gathering momentum. Since the DRA Government announced the new policy, more than 30,000 people have laid down their arms and sided with the people's power. More than 80,000 refugees have returned to the motherland from abroad. More than 3,000 local extraordinary commissions for national reconciliation, of which approximately 100,000 people are members, are operating throughout Afghanistan. Many of their members were fighting on the rebels' side quite recently. Moreover, representatives of the opposition now head 4 provinces and 14 districts. Thus, the PDPA in fact shares real power with opposition forces. Steps have been taken to create a coalition government on the basis of uniting all forces which advocate an end to bloodshed.

In short, the DRA Government has plenty of goodwill and real steps toward reaching compromises. What, then, is the opposition's reaction? That part of it which takes an extremely negative stand opposes any contacts with representatives of the people's power and advocates continuing the frantic policy of waging war.

The counterrevolution is particularly active in the provinces bordering on Pakistan and Iran, where the situation remains very complex. Under these Conditions the Afghan Armed Forces, in full accordance with the paragraphs of the declaration "On National Reconciliation in Afghanistan," have been forced to conduct combat operations to eliminate bases and counterrevolutionary formations. The government's active search for ways to normalize the situation and end the senseless bloodshed is coming up against fanatical attempts by "intransigents" to resolve the Afghan question by force of arms. It is well known what is behind such criminal zeal on the part of the rebel leaders. The overseas patrons of counterrevolution are seeking to keep Afghanistan a bleeding wound as long as possible and are sparing neither dollars nor weapons to preserve the hotbed of tension at the very heart of Asia.

Discussion Topics Reviewed

LD061543 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Geneva September 6 TASS — A regular round of Afghan-Pakistani talks with the mediation of Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the U.N. secretary general, starts here on September 7. An Afghan delegation at the talks is headed by Abdol Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, and a Pakistani delegation by Shabzada Yaqub Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan.

Local observers point out that in the course of the new round of talks the sides will discuss key problems connected with the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, such as the termination of armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from abroad, international guarantees of its non-resumption, especially aspects connected with the setting of terms of the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the return home of the Afghan people staying abroad at the moment.

Talks Open 7 Sep

LD071629 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Geneva September 7 TASS — Another round of Afghan-Pakistani talks held through the U.N. secretary-general's personal representative Diego Cordovez began at Geneva's Palais des Nations today.

The Afghan delegation to the talks is led by Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil, the Pakistani delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan.

The talks will concern, according to analysts, such key issues of the Afghanistan settlement as problems of ending outside armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, international guarantees of its non-resumption and especially aspects related to the determination of dates for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the repatriation of Afghans who found themselves abroad.

More on Talks

PM111251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch the "Reports From Abroad" rubric: "Switzerland: Talks Continue"]

[Text] Geneva—The second day of Afghan-Pakistani talks through Diego Cordovez, the personal representative of the UN secretary general, began with him meeting the Pakistani delegation headed by S. Yaqub Khan, minister of foreign affairs. Then Diego Cordovez held a session with the Afghan delegation headed by Abdol Wakil, DRA minister of foreign affairs.

This scheme of meetings, worked out during previous rounds, is again being employed at the present seventh round of talks, which began 7 September. The local Swiss

and West European press notes that this time the Pakistani and Afghan delegations have concentrated their attention on discussing such important problems as the cessation of outside military interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and the elaboration of international guarantees associated with this question. The policy of national reconciliation being implemented by the Government of Afghanistan is continuing successfully, Switzerland's *Le Courrier* considers, and therefore it is quite understandable that the Afghan and Pakistani delegations in Geneva are tackling the practical details of the return to their homeland of Afghans who have found themselves outside Afghanistan's borders.

Assessing the results of the first meetings between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Diego Cordovez, the personal representative of the UN secretary general, said in a conversation with your correspondent that he had the impression of a favorable beginning to the round, which is of a businesslike character and concerns the most important aspects of the Afghan-Pakistani talks.

Afghan Civilian Plane Shot Down 13 Sep
LD141745 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul September 14 TASS—Another crime was committed by Afghan counterrevolutionaries. An An-26 Afghan transport plane was shot down by anti-aircraft rockets when it was making a landing approach to the airport of Konduz at 13.22 hours local time on September 13. Airport staff testified that two explosions sounded in the air and the third, a stronger one, took place in several moments. After that the plane crashed. There were six crew members and nine passengers, including two women, on board the plane.

Pakistani Oppositionist on DRA Policies
PM111305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov report: "For a Peaceful Solution"]

[Text] Kabul—A press conference has been given at the DRA Foreign Ministry by retired Marshal of Aviation Asghar Khan, chairman of the Pakistani Tehrik-i-Istiqlal party, who has been in Afghanistan at the invitation of the National Fatherland Front Central Council.

Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Asghar Khan emphasized when speaking to local and foreign journalists, has always been in favor of resolving the Afghan problem through negotiation rather than by force of arms. The Afghan-Pakistani border must become a border of peace. We would like to see refugees being able to return home unimpeded and work in peace in their own country, and we also want friendly relations to be restored between our peoples. That is why we welcome the policy of national reconciliation announced by the DRA Government. Our party is urging Pakistan not to permit the United States to use this country's territory for its own globalist purposes. Only an end to interference in the DRA's internal affairs will make it possible to resolve the Afghan problem.

Answering a question about the degree to which Pakistani society is informed on the events taking place in Afghanistan, Marshal Asghar Khan said:

I will cite just two examples. Pakistani newspapers carried a report on how an aircraft of ours came under fire and was destroyed in the region of the Tor Kham border post. Another article reported that the aircraft carrying members of our delegation was attacked by anti-aircraft missiles on its way from Jalalabad to Kabul. This is how lies begin. Misinformation, as is well known, has never contributed to mutual understanding and good-neighborliness. Our visit to Afghanistan and meetings with Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, other party and state leaders, representatives of social organizations, workers, and peasants have reaffirmed our confidence that all the Afghan people passionately desire peace and calm in their long-suffering country.

'Free Afghanistan' Radio U.S. 'Slander'
PM111351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Shtykanov article under the "Apt Remarks" rubric: "Double Slander"]

[Text] In a few days Radio "Free Afghanistan" will start broadcasting in Pashto, one of Afghanistan's chief languages. This is reported in *The Washington Post*.

Radio "Free Afghanistan" was set up in 1985 and is financed by the CIA. Gordon Humphrey, the rabid anti-Afghan hawk in charge of the special congressional group monitoring the allocation of U.S. aid to Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, was one of its chief inspirers.

The anti-Afghan radio station is located in the Bavarian city of Munich, where such poisoners of the air waves as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe were long ago founded. Until recently anti-Afghan propaganda was conducted in Dari 6 hours a week; Pushto broadcasts will now be added to this, doubling the number of slanderous broadcasting hours.

If you add VOA's weekly 28 hours of broadcasts to Afghanistan, you can see what pains they are taking across the Atlantic. But that is not the end of it. There are also various dushman radio stations broadcasting from Pakistani territory.

The Washington Post also reported that the USIA is implementing its "Afghan plan in the mass media sphere," which is designed to instruct the members of counterrevolutionary gangs in the art of journalism so that "they can return home and supply news for the Western mass media."

Washington has thus devised a double slander operation: The one directed at Afghanistan, the other directed from Afghanistan. The anti-Afghan propagandists intend by this means to dupe both the Afghan and the world public.

The question arises why the propaganda offensive is being stepped up at this precise time? For the very reason that positive processes are taking place in the country. Despite the difficulties and the obstacles created from abroad the policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the Afghan Government is being steadily pursued. A draft constitution guaranteeing Afghanistan's free development along the path of independence and nonalignment is being widely discussed in the country. An increasing number of refugees are returning home and many former dushmans are coming over to the people's power. Hindering this positive process and poisoning the atmosphere of reconciliation are the task the slanderous radio stations set themselves.

DRA Rebels' Use of U.S. Missiles Decried
PM110941 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Sep 87 p 3

[V. Pritula dispatch: "U.S. Stingers in the Afghan Sky"]

[Text] Kabul/Moscow—On 4 September 1985 a British-produced "Blowpipe" surface-to-air missile downed a passenger aircraft en route from Qandahar to Farah. The 52 people on board—including 6 children and 7 women—were killed.

In Kabul I visited a quiet street in the Kharkhan [name as published] District. There I met with an Afghan whose sorrow will never fade. His son, wife, and two grandchildren died in the aircraft.

"I do not know who killed them," the man said. "I do not know who killed many other women and children, but damn their jihad (the so-called Muslim "holy war" against the infidels—V.P.) if it is used as a pretext for such crimes."

This prematurely aged man with trembling hands and eyes brimming with tears behind his glasses was a mullah. He is not alone in his grief. Since the beginning of the year alone and since the announcement of the unilateral cease-fire by government troops, the bandits—now armed with even more modern and effective Stinger missiles—have downed four airliners and one transport helicopter with civilians on board.

The Stinger missile system is a portable missile half a meter long and 15 kg in weight. Adapted for shoulder firing, the missile is described by the Pentagon as "state of the art."

Initially there were even warnings against supplying it to the dushmans, for it was thought that the weapon was too complex for them and that its secrets could be revealed if it fell into enemy hands. But in April 1985 President R. Reagan signed Directive 166 clearly setting out for the first time the U.S. policy whereby the aim of providing aid to the dushmans "lies in expelling the Soviets from Afghanistan using all existing means." Stinger missiles have become one of these "means." Last year Washington supplied the dushmans with 600 missiles. It has supplied just as many this year.

At the Nangarhar DRA State Security Administration I was told that after the announcement of the course of national reconciliation weapons shipments to the dushman gangs increased sharply. The rate paid for downing airborne targets over Afghan skies considerably increased. Irrespective of whether the aircraft were military or civilian. It is well known that the Afghan airline Bakhtar al-Watan [second word as published], which has only a small fleet, often leases Afghan Air Force transports to carry passengers on domestic routes. It is these An-26's, which have no antimissile defense, that are often the targets for Stingers.

Britain's ITV recently produced a documentary entitled "The Secret Missile Trail." The film, which follows the arms for the dushmans, starting with their arrival in enormous transports at the port of Karachi through to the departure of the weapons caravans on their secret trails, includes pictures of a pair of burnt women's slippers among the wreckage of an aircraft. "That is the Reagan doctrine in practice," the speaker says. "This is Reagan's biggest war."

The U.S. President makes no secret of his intention to prevent the establishment of peace in Afghanistan at every turn. U.S. military aid to the dushmans is growing year in year out. In the last fiscal year alone, *The Washington Post* recently reported, the United States allocated $630 million for arms shipments to the Afghan reaction. In 1988 it is planned to allocate $670 million for the same purpose. Nonetheless, the patrons of the dushman gangs in the United States intend to strive to increase allocations in fiscal 1989 to $1 billion.

"America has a great deal of money," Lieutenant Colonel Mazullo [name as published] said. "It has bought this war to bleed the Afghan people to death. But America never throws its money away. That is why its attitude to the 'Mujahidin,' as the bandits are dignified in Washington, is not such a rapturous one. We have reliable information that a U.S. instructor is assigned to every gang to check whether the missile is being used to down airborne targets or whether the gang ringleader decides to sell the system on the Pakistani weapons black market."

Mazullo heads the Nangarhar State Security Administration. Jalalabad City—the center of Nangarhar Province—is just a few dozen kilometers away from the Pakistani border. There are numerous caravan routes in the area, along which the dushmans secretly transport weapons into Afghanistan.

The Afghan security men are doing an enormous amount of work to expose and disarm the gangs with these terror weapons. Several dozen Stinger and Blowpipe portable antiaircraft missile systems have been captured. But the Afghan skies are still dangerous.

...I climbed up the ramp into the An-26. Pilot Gena Osipov helped to put on my parachute. I sat down on a narrow bench running the length of the plane. Beside me

an elderly Afghan was whispering a prayer. I asked another, slightly younger, Afghan passenger what the old man was saying.

"He is asking Allah to make sure that the parachutes won't be needed. He's an old man, he won't be able to jump..."

Allah must have heard his prayer. Just 40 minutes later we landed safely in Kabul. When I was later asked whether I was scared of making the flight, I answered in the negative. I tried not to think the worst. Nonetheless, I did have a parachute on.

...The people on the flight from Qandahar to Farah at the start of September 1985 had no parachutes.

Iraq-Afghan Cooperation Treaty Ratified
LD080621 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad September 8 TASS — Iraq's supreme body of power, the Revolutionary Command Council, on Monday ratified a treaty on cooperation in trade, economy, culture, science and technology with Afghanistan.

The treaty was signed on June 6, this year, during the visit to Iraq of Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, president of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Chad-Libya Conflict Seen as 'Widening'
PM091519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Chad-Libya: Widening Conflict"]

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Sep — The Libyan Government has lodged a resolute protest with the United States and France in connection with their involvement in Chad's aggression against Libya. JANA reports that the Belgian ambassador, who represents U.S. interests here, was invited to the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison Monday. He was given a note of protest against the U.S. interference, which has taken the form of supplying Ndjamena with weapons, including "Stinger" missiles. In particular, French troops used a U.S. "Hawk" missile to bring down a Libyan aircraft over Ndjamena yesterday. Libya regards the U.S. Administration as responsible for the hostile actions which are exacerbating tension in the region.

A protest against actions by French troops has also been lodged with the French ambassador to Libya, Tripoli Radio reports. A statement by the Libyan People's Bureau in Paris indicates that France has come into direct confrontation with this Arab country and bears "full responsibility for the escalation in the aggression."

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has also sent messages to the UN Security Council, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Arab League, informing them of the serious consequences of direct U.S.-French involvement in the combat operations against Libya.

Paris, 8 Sep — French President Francois Mitterrand yesterday discussed the situation in Chad with Defense Minister Andre Giraud. France regrets that the disputes between Chad and Libya have led to military escalation, A. Giraud said after the meeting. According to him, Paris makes a distinction between "the fighting in the Aozou region and southern Libya, in which France is in no way involved," and the "clearly defined reasons for its presence in Chad, namely, to afford a certain degree of protection for the civilian population and defend the country's territorial integrity." We frankly told the Libyan Government a long time ago that French troops will not allow any attack on Ndjamena, Giraud pointed out. He also noted that there are as yet no plans to redeploy the French troops in Chad.

According to reports from Ndjamena, the French expeditionary corps stationed in Chad as part of "Operation Epervier" has been put on a state of full alert. According to a dispatch from AFP, the Chadian Foreign Ministry has reported that after attacking Al-Sarra Airport, Chadian troops left Libyan territory.

The invasion of Libyan territory, *L'Humanite* writes, was accomplished with French weapons and not without help from the French military. You do not need to be a great expert in modern warfare to be sure that France was actively involved in this operation. Suffice it to recall the presence of French soldiers and officers in Chad as part of "Operation Epervier", the military staff, intelligence services, ammunition, troop communication systems, and enemy surveillance systems to really visualize the scale of the French military presence in this country. The French authorities have at their disposal all the military means to escalate the conflict, the newspaper observes. *L'Humanite* draws attention to the fact that, although official Paris is attempting to dissociate itself from involvement in the aggression against Libya, at the same time Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond has confirmed the intention to continue to give aid to Chad, while Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac has in turn confirmed the determination to ensure there are forces in Chad to cover key regions and areas with a high concentration of French troops.

Meanwhile, Paris is urging increased interference in the Chad-Libya conflict. Jacques Baumel, deputy chairman of the National Assembly Defense Commission, has demanded a significant increase in the French air defense forces in Chad. He has also proposed extending the zone of intervention by French troops.

London, 8 Sep — France is coming under pressure from the United States, which supports any actions by the Ndjamena government which could possibly hurt Libya, *The Daily Telegraph* writes. Over the last 3 years Washington has raised aid to Chad to $30 million, the British newspaper observes. It draws attention to the fact that in recent weeks the U.S. ambassador in Ndjamena has had at least two meetings with the Chadian president.

Algiers, 8 Sep — Algeria has urged Chad and Libya to effect an immediate cease-fire and take measures to prevent any further exacerbation of the situation in the region. A report distributed by APS on Monday's session of the National Liberation Front Politburo stresses that the border conflict between Libya and Chad must not be settled by force but by political means within the framework of the special committee set up by the OAU. The National Liberation Front Politburo assessed the invasion of Libyan territory as an act of violence leading to the widening of the conflict.

U.S., French Support for Habre Condemned

LD082058 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Sep 87

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] If we glimpse at a map of the Arab region it is easy to notice that it is decorated with [words indistinct], to use a favorite journalistic term.

The two thickest points are without doubt the Arabian Gulf and the extensive border region between Chad and Libya. Although the distance between the two regions is not small, the causes and nature of the state of conflict in them are very similar in many ways.

The cause of both conflicts is old border disputes, and in both areas the disputes have gone beyond the framework of bilateral relations and have turned into major regional disputes threatening dire consequences to world peace. The reason for this is foreign interference. This is particularly pertinent now to the example of the Chadian-Libyan conflict. Just a reminder that very recently [word indistinct] broke out in the somewhat narrow border of the Aozou Strip. This name has hardly been mentioned in agency reports because the boundary of the regions where military operations are taking place have greatly extended to the depth of Chadian and Libyan territories equally.

It is no secret that the current explosion of tension between the two countries has been instigated by U.S. and French action. They are the ones which in recent years, armed and financed the Habre regime in Ndjamena, which is openly allied to the West. They are also the ones which pushed it into launching military operations against Libya and promised to extend their assistance to it. This assistance has begun to pour in. In a statement to French television, the Chadian ambassador in Paris admitted that France has been providing financial aid to Ndjamena. As for the United States, as reported by *L'Humanite*, it is exporting Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. It is worth noting that it was a U.S. Hawk missile, manned by a unit of French forces in Chad, which shot down a Libyan aircraft yesterday.

These and many other facts indicate clearly that the two imperialist countries are directly responsible for fanning the flames of the Chadian-Libyan conflict and aggravating tension in the region. A statement issued by the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison said that imperialist forces are launching an aggression on Libya, and that the essence of the problem is not a border dispute between two neighboring countries but aggressive schemes planned and financed by the United States and France.

What is the way out from this situation and how is it possible to resolve the Chadian-Libyan conflict? There is only one way out; it is necessary to remove the causes of this conflict. To this end it is imperative firstly to end Western interference, especially by the United States and France; and secondly, the border dispute between Chad and Libya should be resolved not by force but by political means in the context of the special committee set up for this purpose by the OAU summit.

Sub-Saharan Africa

More on Zaykov's Visit to Ethiopia

Addresses National Assembly

LD112030 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Greetings speech by Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a session of Ethiopia's new National Assembly, the Shengo, in Addis Ababa; date not specified — recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A session of Ethiopia's National Assembly ended its work in Addis Ababa today. Comrade Zaykov, head of the Soviet party-state delegation, delivered a speech of greetings to the parliament. He said in part:

[Zaykov] Esteemed comrade president. Esteemed comrade deputies. Comrades and friends. The birth of the People's Democratic Republic on the ancient land of Ethiopia is an historic event in the life of the Ethiopian people. A state which has made a choice in favor of the interests of the working people, their happiness, and their future; a state which has firmly declared itself to be a force defending the cause of peace and social justice has appeared on the map of the African Continent.

We have brought you most fraternal and most cordial greetings from our party, from the Soviet leadership, and from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He has often stressed that our attitude to the Ethiopian revolution is a special one. [applause]

We see the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] as a comrade-in-arms in the common struggle for the ideals of peace and socialist progress. The results of the elections to the National Assembly show that the Ethiopian people have made their choice. The policies conducted by the WPE, the path of large-scale, and progressive by their nature, socio-economic transformations are intelligible and close to the working people and meet their interests. [applause]

In the West they treat the needs and interests of the liberated states with imperial disdain. Were it not for the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, and other states, were it not for the subversive actions against the lawful governments, things in those countries would be different; regional conflicts would be solved more simply and quickly, and many of them would not be there at all. On the African Continent one perceives very keenly that the international community has no right to wait; it is obliged to turn disarmament into a factor of development. It is not mutually-guaranteed destruction but elimination of drought, hunger, disease, and illiteracy that should be at the center of people's attention and their practical actions for the sake of the present and future generations.

The Soviet Union, as has already more than once been declared at the most authoritative level, does not pursue in Africa, nor on other continents, any interests which would diverge from their peoples' aspirations. From these positions we approach the necessity of the speediest possible political settlement of the Chadian-Libyan armed conflict, which — we deeply believe — is neither in the interests of the peoples of Chad or Libya, nor in the interests of other African peoples.

Comrades, the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are growing stronger and developing; they are growing in strength year by year. They have a firm basis — the agreement on friendship and cooperation, revolutionary solidarity between the CPSU and the WPE, and the equality of rights and mutual respect of our two peoples. [applause] [Moscow TASS in English at 1848 GMT on 10 September in a similar report adds: "The head of the Soviet delegation handed to the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia the text of a message of congratulations of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as a memorable gift—a vase with a picture of the Red Square."]

Anniversary Message Presented

LD101509 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS — The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent congratulations to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia on the occasion of formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

"People in the USSR," the message says, "sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the Ethiopian people in building a new life. We highly assess the time-tested relations of friendship between our countries and peoples, note with satisfaction the steady development of fruitful Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation."

"The increasing constructive role of Ethiopia in solving the problems of our time and its active struggle for peace, against nuclear danger, for the complete eradication of colonialism and racism and for the unity of Africa have won it international prestige and respect," the message points out.

Visits Cyprus After Addis Ababa

LD141313 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Nicosia September 14 TASS—The Soviet party and state delegation, led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Lev Zaykov, has made a stop-over in Cyprus on its way to Moscow from Addis Ababa. In Addis Ababa the delegation attended the celebrations on the occasion of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution.

At international Larnaka Airport the delegation was met by Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus Yeoryios Iakovou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Ezekias Papaioannou [name as received], other officials. Questions of mutual interest were touched upon during a brief talk.

The members of the delegation made a tour of Larnaka to see places of interest. A luncheon was given in honour of the Soviet guests on behalf of the Government of Cyprus.

Met by Yakovlev in Moscow

LD142152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] A party and government delegation headed by Comrade Zaykov returned to Moscow from Addis Ababa a few minutes ago. At the invitation of the Ethiopian leadership, it was taking part in festivities on the occasion of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Yakovlev, and other officials.

East Europe

Medvedev Departs for Sofia Visit

LD150715 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0635 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Medvedev left Moscow for Sofia today on a short working visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Razumovskiy and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yakovlev, Medvedev Meet Berecz
LD120401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Berecz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was in Moscow on 10 and 11 September. Meetings were held between Comrades Yakovlev and Medvedev and Comrade Berecz. During the conversations, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on topical problems of socialist construction and the renewal of the ideological activities of the CPSU and the MSZMP in accordance with the decisions of their congresses and with the assessments and directives worked out collectively at meetings between the leaders of the fraternal countries. Consideration was given to the process of preparing an integrated program for improving ideological cooperation between the two parties.

Hungary's Aczel Awarded Order
PM021119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 87 Second Edition p 3

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Awarding the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to Comrade Gyorgy Aczel, Member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and General Director of the MSZMP Central Committee Social Sciences Institute" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] It has been decided to award the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to Comrade Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general director of the MSZMP Central Committee Social Sciences Institute, for his great contribution to strengthening and developing Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation and in connection with his 70th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow, 28 August 1987.

Yakovlev Receives PZPR's Baryla
LD082110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met Baryla, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today. He is in Moscow on a brief working visit.

Questions of further deepening the interaction of both parties in the light of tasks arising from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress and the declaration on cooperation in the field of ideology, science and culture were discussed during the conversation, which passed off in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Honecker Thanks Leaders for Message
PM111349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[E. Honecker message of thanks to M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko for birthday congratulations]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrades!

I cordially thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Supreme Soviet for the congratulations sent on the occasion of my 75th birthday and for the award of the Order of Lenin.

I consider this lofty award to be the expression of the indestructible combat alliance between the German SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR.

I would like to use this occasion to confirm our determination to comprehensively expand fraternal cooperation in accordance with the tasks of social development in both countries and with the demands of international life.

Together with the Soviet people and with all progressive mankind the citizens of the GDR are preparing to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and are meeting this glorious jubilee with outstanding labor achievements.

Please receive, dear comrades, my best wishes for great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and also for you personal well-being.

With communist greetings,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Message Notes Grosz, Strougal Talks
PM071255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] Budapest, 1 Sep — Hungary and Czechoslovakia wholly support the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states aimed at strengthening peace in Europe and worldwide, ending the arms race, ensuring disarmament, and removing the threat of war. This was stressed in a communique disseminated here on the results of the talks between K. Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and CSSR Premier L. Strougal, who was on a friendly working visit to Hungary.

The importance of the efforts currently being made in the interests of making more effective use of socialist society's creative potential and capacities was particularly noted. Discussing the state of bilateral ties, the Hungarian and CSSR heads of government pointed out that the deepening of economic cooperation requires a stepping up of efforts to introduce modern forms of collaboration.

West Europe

Petrovskiy, FRG's Genscher Confer

PM141239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet-West German Consultations"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Sep—USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy, who is in the FRG, has had political consultations in Bonn on European and international aspects of arms limitation and disarmament and the United Nations' role in forming an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

He met with Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher and FRG Government experts on various aspects of disarmament and multilateral diplomacy and had talks with V. Ruehe, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union Bundestag faction, and with E. Bahr, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium. The Soviet representative explained the USSR's position on questions of limiting and eliminating military arsenals and drew the West German side's attention to the wide package of Soviet disarmament initiatives.

A press conference was held at the USSR Embassy in the FRG by V.F. Petrovskiy, who answered numerous questions from West German and foreign journalists.

Kvitsinskiy on Honecker's Border Remarks

DW141050 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Interview with USSR Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy by reporter Ataya; date and place not given]

[Text] [Ataya] How did you or your government react to Honecker's statement on the intra-German border?

[Kvitsinskiy] I know of no reaction by our government. But the idea that the character of the border depends on the state of relations, on the degree of confidence and cooperation, is generally known. In this sense one can say that strengthening peace in Europe, disarmament—as thorough disarmament as possible —and further measures to overcome the partition of Europe in the cultural, technological, and economic fields will change the character of existing borders. However, that is a process—a long process. The active contribution of all involved sides is needed for that process to occur.

SPD's Voigt Lectures on Security Issues

PM141221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Mushkaterov report: "K. Voigt on SPD's Position"]

[Text] Karsten Voigt, member of the board of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD] and of the leadership of its group in the FRG Bundestag and expert on foreign policy questions and disarmament problems, is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. On 2 September he delivered a lecture in Moscow entitled "The SPD and Problems of Ensuring European Security."

K. Voigt spoke in detail in his speech about the position of the SPD on a wide range of questions associated with reducing both conventional and nuclear arms, lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, establishing a climate of trust, and strengthening security on the continent. In this connection he stressed the need to achieve accords at the Vienna talks and develop dialogue between East and West at the most various levels.

In addition K. Voigt pointed out the danger to peace posed by the U.S. SDI program and also by the development of various new types of arms such as satellite, laser, and particle weapons.

The speaker especially highlighted the importance of very rapidly resolving the question of eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe. He noted, in particular, that the problem of the Pershing-1As with U.S. nuclear warheads must be solved so as not to block the "double zero option."

Tolkunov Meets Visiting Spanish Legislators

LD141318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1212 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep TASS—"The development of traditional parliamentary links between Spain and the USSR facilitate the enhancement and the expansion of the allaround Spanish-Soviet relations", said Felix Pons Irazazabal [name as received], head of the delegation of the Spanish General Cortes [legislature] President of the Congress of deputies of the General Cortes. He made a speech at the Kremlin today, at the meeting of the delegation with chairmen of the chembers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Spanish guests arrived in Moscow yesterday evening on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Deputies of various parties from the representative delegation.

The head of the delegation underlined the significance of official visits to the Soviet Union by the King and the prime minister of Spain for the development of mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries.

Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union (one of the chambers) of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted in his speech, that in our time when the question

has arisen in all seriousness of how to find a means for human kind to survive the threat of nuclear war, the actions of the USSR and ... in in the international arena are becoming more and ... e coordinated and active.

Kamentsev Meets Spanish Delegation 14 Sep
LD141839 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS — Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kamentsev had today a conversation with a delegation of Spain's Cortes Generales (Congress of Deputies).

Issues related to the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, specifically in the commercial, economic, scientific and technological areas, were discussed. A need to establish new forms of cooperation, such as joint ventures, industrial cooperation, the diversified goods exchange, trade in licenses and patents, joint operation on the markets of third countries was noted.

In connection with a number of promising projects on these lines considered now, the confidence was expressed that their practical implementation will give a new impetus to the widening of commercial, economic, scientific and technological ties between the USSR and Spain.

UK House of Commons Speaker Arrives
PM071541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] B. Weatherill, speaker of the British House of Commons, arrived in Moscow 6 September for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

UK TUC Leader on Ties With AUCCTU
PM141103 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Sep 87 p 3

[Interview with Norman Willis, general secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress, by TRUD's London correspondent V. Sisnev under the rubric "International Trade Union Movement": "Where Are the Trades Unions Going"; date, place of interview not specified; first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Excerpts] *Trud*'s London correspondent V. Sisnev asked Norman Willis, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress [TUC], to answer a number of questions on the eve of the 119th TUC Conference, which has to not only sum up the results of the past year but also analyze the causes of the Labor Party's defeat at the recent parliamentary elections. [passage omitted]

[Sisnev] What is your opinion of relations between the TUC and the AUCCTU?

[Willis] I imagine that next week our conference will express gratification with the development of our relations with the AUCCTU.

Last February Ron Todd, chairman of our International Committee, and I were guests at the Soviet trade unions' congress. The two of us were also members of the TUC General Council delegation which traveled to the Soviet Union to discuss various aspects of the development of nuclear power engineering. We are preparing with great pleasure to welcome AUCCTU Chairman S. Shalayev and his colleagues, whom we expect in early December. We also found the discussions on nuclear power engineering useful from the viewpoint of preparations for the detailed review of this subject to be discussed by our congress. I hope that they were also constructive and positive for the AUCCTU. It seems to me that our cooperation in this sphere, which is of practical importance and helps the best possible utilization of resources without unacceptable risks, offers a useful example of what could be achieved in safeguarding working people's interests through international trade union exchanges. Let me add that, in my opinion, the AUCCTU and the TUC have a good mutual understanding of how to develop our cooperation for practical purposes. I am pleased with the way our relations are developing. [passage omitted]

Lyutyy Ponders Real Motives for Rust Flight
PM141041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 87 Second Edition p 6

[Article by A. Lyutyy: "What the Cessna Brought With It. Postscript to the Mathias Rust Case"]

[Text] So the trial has ended. Sentence has been passed. Mathias Rust, the 19-year-old pilot, who, as an univited guest, invaded our skies on 28 May and landed in his light aircraft on Moskvoretskiy Bridge, next to Red Square, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The law must be the same for everyone. Rust broke our laws, and did it deliberately. He also broke his own country's laws and showed disregard for international law.

For the 3 days the trial lasted I was present in the sessions hall in the gray building, No 15, Vorovskaya Street. The trial was distinguished by its thorough, objective, and democratic approach. The defendant's rights were not restricted and he was given the opportunity to to express himself as fully as possible on any issue. Nor could there be any question of revenge. It was the law that ruled. Another thing: The proceedings reflected the spirit of our times, because they were public and open to the Soviet and the foreign press. Those foreign colleagues (and, incidentally, there were 25 at the trial, as against 15 Soviet journalists) who, even as they entered the Supreme Court building, were confidently predicting and reporting through Western radio that part of the proceedings would be closed, in order to keep certain military secrets, kept their mouths shut afterward.

Here are two opinions. Wilfried Shafer [surname as published], Moscow correspondent of the West German paper *Rheinische Post*: "In my view it was a democratic trial. It took place in accordance with all the norms of the

Soviet legal system." Takaji Hamashima, Moscow correspondent of Japan's *Kyodo* news agency: "I am very happy to have been invited to attend the trial and to have been able make a tape-recording of the proceedings. Frankly, I expected that in the current period of glasnost in your country the trial would be public, and it was—open and democratic." The case of Mathias Rust, citizen of the FRG with national passport no 7344972, is closed. Exhaustive answers have been given to the legal issues. But it is worth pondering somewhat on the moral, political, and social issues.

It was a complex case, just as the accused himself was complex and contradictory. Even the most experienced investigator or judge would not be able to probe the hidden corners of the soul of the accused. The case was based on an analysis of the facts, of that person's evidence. What did the analysis and personal observations show?

"Bring in the accused"... Each time chairman of the court R.G. Tikhomirnov pronounced these words the hall fell silent and only the clicking of the camera shutters was audible. The people sitting at the back craned their necks, looking in the direction of the doors in the right-hand part of the hall. There entered, with an escort, a tall, thin lad with dark hair and similarly dark eyes, wearing spectacles with narrow gold frames. Neat, in a blue jacket, pale blue shirt and spotted tie. Nothing sinister or aggressive. At times he appeared somewhat shy. He answered the questions calmly and consistently. With a fair degree of composure and—in the opinion of many—lucidly.

Meek as a lamb? Hardly. "Mommy's boy," as some Western papers called him? Judge for yourselves. This "mommy's boy" acted cold-bloodedly in preparing for his flight to the Soviet Union. Back in March he ordered navigation charts on which he traced his route from Helsinki to Moscow. Knowing full well where the international route lay, he plotted a course of 117 degrees—far away from it, over closed areas, including military facilities. At the trial his reasoning was that on a route remote from the international air corridor it would be harder to detect him. One of the charts obtained by Rust was published by the U.S. firm "Jepsen." It bore the unequivocal warning: "An aircraft will be shot down without warning if it strays outside authorized airspace." Rust made the deliberate decision to ignore the warning, along with the international flying rules he had learned at the Hamburg flying club.

Mathias Rust methodically saved up money for the forthcoming flight. He put aside part of his computer operator's salary. Help also came from the parents to whom "mommy's boy" simply lied. The lad said that he intended during his vacation to make a flight to the Shetland Islands, the Faroes, Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden and back. He set off on 13 May in a Cessna-172 hired from the Hamburg flying club.

We will leave out the details of his journey to Finland and the subsequent secret penetration of USSR airspace. They are well known. Our leadership has made a fundamental assessment of the fact that the aircraft was picked up by Soviet radar but that the flight was not stopped, viewing this as a manifestation of intolerable negligence and lack of proper discipline in the air defense forces. At the trial there was no special examination of the question why, for example, the crew of the interceptor fighter did not take the requisite steps to force the Cessna to land. After all, they had come so close to Rust that he was able to see their white helmets and orange flying suits. The court was chiefly interested in the actions of the accused who was flying with his radio switched off and who did not react when he was buzzed by the interceptor fighter.

That is the basic outline of the facts. Now the motives. Why did Rust fly here in such an unusual way and land in such an unsuitable place? The pilot himself claimed that he was performing a "mission of peace," that he wanted to "stir the public up" with his flight so that people would look toward Moscow and its peace initiatives. But why not fly a peace mission to Bonn or Washington? "The source of peace is now in Moscow, not in Bonn or Washington," Rust said at the trial. A similar act in the FRG, he said, would not have had the same impact on the public or on the government, which ignores the views of the peace fighters.

So Rust is a peacemaker? One hesitates to call him that. What kind of peace mission is it when the way in which it is carried out puts so many people, and Rust himself, in mortal danger? The means he chose of implementing his declared goal make the goal itself ridiculous. Let us leave aside for a moment the numerous instances of violation of our legislation and of international law. Let us consider what would have happened if Rust had been shot down, which would have been entirely justified. Would this have benefited peace? Not a bit of it! Remember what was happening when Rust flew in: The Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee, the congress of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement in Moscow, a very difficult stage of the Geneva talks. At that moment the pilot's death would only have benefited those whom, if one is to believe him, he was against—the enemies of peace, detente, and disarmament.

If Rust is a fighter for peace, if he had something to say to our people and government, he could have come in his Cessna on a totally official basis. Such examples exist. He could have sent a message to our leaders. We have seen examples of this too. Now Rust repents and says that he did not realize how dangerous his flight had been, how reckless he had been. This mitigates his guilt, but only partially. Some people may have seen Rust as an idealist, but despite his 19 years, the lad came across as being a rather able and deep-thinking young man, who was quite capable, even before 28 May, of grasping that unwritten as well as written laws and norms of relations between civilized states and peoples are operating in the world today. If these norms are violated, chaos ensues.

To the investigators and to the court Rust said that he had acted alone and there were no secret individuals or organizations behind him. Possibly a true story, judging by the results of the investigation. The wealth of hypotheses put forward by the Western press were dismissed as incorrect. For example, that he had made a DM10,000 bet, that he was trying to impress a girl, that he had removed the copilot's seat and two passenger seats and put extra fuel tanks in their place. The extra fuel tanks were built into the lifting surfaces of this type of aircraft, while in the cabin the pilot had put his effects, maps, charts, and sleeping bag. Many other stories were also dismissed.

So what motivated him? Perhaps the quest for a moment of fame, rapid notoriety? But Rust's fame is more like that of Herostratos. It is highly dubious, although some people in his country are presenting him as a "hero." Was Rust seeking popularity by such a daring act? The entire course of the investigation and trial provide an affirmative answer to this question. "Peace-loving" motives are rejected as insubstantial and frivolous. Reserved, very particular in the matter of personal relationships, kind of introverted, Rust had clearly decided, as became clear during the trial, to show everyone that he was capable of achieving a great deal. The chief motivation was adventurism and a desire for fame and self-publicity at any price.

Perhaps the answer to the question about Rust's actions should be sought in the society of which he is a product. In this society many moral guidelines and values have been displaced and the cult of force and of superiority over others is establishing itself. Adolescents are urged directly or indirectly to follow the example of supermen for whom the end justifies the means...

The Rust incident was a warning not only to us, but to the whole world. It could happen in any country. So there is no point anyone in the West gloating. Is it not better to consider the fact that the only way to guard against accidental or unexpected outbreak of war is to reduce armaments and effect disarmament.

I have in front of me reports from the FRG on the first reactions to the trial. Some attempt an honest analysis of what happened. For example, the paper *Westfaelische Rundschau*, in a commentary headed "No Cause To Condemn the Trial," writes: "The flight to Moscow by the 19-year-old FRG citizen was nothing but an act of sheer stupidity. Rust's peace-loving declarations notwithstanding, his act was not only a violation of international flying rules. It was a real threat to people's lives. ...It was an honest trial and the sentence was in line with Soviet legislation."

But there have been other reactions as well. The paper *Die Welt* writes that the sentence "will be viewed in the liberal West as monstrous and dictatorial."

In the first place, although the accused was a West German citizen, no one has the right to dictate how judicial proceedings should take place in the USSR. It is entirely our own business. Second, objectively speaking, the court treated Rust humanely, after all, it reduced by one-half the term of imprisonment demanded by the prosecutor, and what Rust committed was a very serious crime! There is no need for hypocrisy and double standards. Incidentally, the mayor of Wedel, Rust's home, said that when he returns he cannot expect a hero's welcome.

It is a little over 3 months since Mathias Rust landed his aircraft on Moskvoretskiy Bridge. A short time, but it is not just measured in time as far as the 19-year-old West German amateur pilot is concerned. I have changed a lot, he said in his final statement, I repent in the knowledge that I have made an enormous mistake. Well, we shall see. Will the young man change his tune when he goes home? Or will he really prove to be honest and decent?..

Latin America & Caribbean

Zagladin Received by Fidel Castro, Others

PM141547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Cuba"]

[Text] Havana, 12 Sep—V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who was visiting Managua this week as the personal representative of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stopped over in Cuba en route to Nicaragua and back home to the USSR.

AIN, Cuba's official news agency, reports today that V.V. Zagladin met with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The Soviet representative also had talks with Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, Carlos Aldana, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, and other officials.

Haitian Opposition Forces Form United Front

PM091555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Kamorin dispatch: "Haiti: Union of the Opposition"]

[Text] Havana — A number of Haitian opposition organizations have announced the creation of a United Front of National Harmony.

The new association, founded by unions of lawyers, religious organizations, groups defending human rights, and the National Committee of Democratic Movements, which unites 57 organizations combating the incumbent government of General Henri Namphy, has declared its aim to elaborate and implement a plan for the national

salvation of Haiti. The front's communique underlines that the struggle for democratization in the country is reaching a decisive phase and that every Haitian must make his choice in this struggle.

In a conversation with our correspondent Haitian journalist Anna Kovak stated that the newly created organization's initiative has received the support of various political forces. In particular, the United Party of Haitian Communists has issued a statement of solidarity with it.

The situation in the country continues to remain tense. Although an official curfew has not been declared in the country, very few Haitians venture out of their homes after sunset, fearing attacks by soldiers and the Tontons Macoutes, who have once again raised their head.

Willy Romelus, bishop of the city of Jeremie, condemned the numerous acts of violence committed by army subunits against peasants in southwest Haiti. The "hunt" for prominent politicians is continuing. Recently the priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide, well known for his criticisms of Namphy's junta, miraculously survived an attack on his car by a group of armed bandits. The attackers' "handiwork" is strikingly reminiscent of the brutal killing at the beginning of this month of Louis Eugene Athis, leader of the Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Haiti, whose assassins have not been found.

The climate of terror maintained in the country by the Namphy regime enables the government to indefinitely delay the transfer of power to a civilian administration, as provided for by the country's constitution. The municipal elections planned for August were not held, which in turn may lead to postponement of the presidential elections due to be held in November. The fact that the provisional electoral council has hitherto only been given $200,000 of the $8 million appropriated to prepare for the general election may serve as an indication of how scornfully the junta takes its constitutional obligations.

UN-Sponsored Seminar on Latin America Held

LD141139 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—The interest in the experience of cooperation of CMEA member countries has found reflection in the program of the international scientific seminar "the role of economic integration in economic and social development of Latin American countries", which opened in Moscow today.

The seminar, being held under the U.N. aegis, is attended by prominent scientists, specialists, statesmen from 23 countries of the region, the Soviet Union, representatives of different U.N. agencies. While staying in the USSR the participants in the seminar will study the experience of socio-economic integration of Soviet Union republics by the example of Tajikistan, where part of the seminar will be held.

TASS Comments on Nicaraguan-U.S. Relations

LD141414 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

The Nicaraguan Government's decision to start on October 5 of this year a national dialogue among all political parties of the country shows that Managua firmly and consistently takes the road of observing the agreements which were reached at a conference of president of five countries in Guatemala on August 7, 1987.

The Guatemalan agreement envisages the ceasefire, the opening of the process of national reconciliation and, finally, the start of a national dialogue in Central American countries. The agreement also contains the call for an end to the aid to irregular forces and rebel movements operating on the territory of Central America.

These days when the Sandinist government firmly declares its resolve to observe the Guatemalan agreement and takes concrete steps toward its implementation, they in Washington try to disrupt the implementation of the Guatemalan agreement, to hamper the process of normalisation of the situation in the region.

And this is not an unsubstantiated assertion: a number of U.S. officials attest to the decision of the White House to submit to the U.S. Congress a proposal on appropriating 270 million dollars in the new financial year for aid to American mercenaries known as contras.

The diplomatic circles in Moscow hold that these two facts: the announcement of the opening of a national dialogue in Nicaragua on October 5, and the announcement of Washington's intention to insist on continued financing for contras show patently two diametrically opposite approaches to the problem of settlement in Central America. On the one hand, the Nicaraguan Government is prepared to reach mutually-acceptable arrangements for the sake of the lowering of tension in the region, on the other hand, Washington continues stubbornly insisting on active armed struggle against the Sandinist government, that was lawfully elected by the Nicaraguan people.

Political & Social

Fedirko Replaces Tsentrosoyuz Chairman

PM141125 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Sep 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Tsentrosoyuz Council Meeting"]

[Text] The Fifth (Extraordinary) Tsentrosoyuz Council Meeting took place 10 September. An organizational question was examined. M.P. Trunov was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board in connection with his retirement on pension. P.S. Fedirko was elected chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board.

'Last Prisoner of Zion' Released From Jail

TA151222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] The last Prisoner of Zion in the Soviet Union has been released from jail. Twenty-eight-year-old Aleksey Magarik is currently on his way by train from Siberia to Moscow after serving 1 and 1/2 year sentence in a labor camp. The authorities claim they found drugs in a cigarette packet belonging to Magarik during a search of his belongings.

Magarik's wife told a Voice of Israel reporter that the couple are still waiting to receive permission to emigrate to Israel.

Estonian Dissident Expelled

AU121556 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Stockholm, Sept 12 (AFP)—A 37-year-old Soviet dissident from the Baltic republic of Estonia, his wife and their son arrived here Saturday after being expelled from the Soviet Union, police at Stockholm-Arlanda international airport said.

Tiit and Elviira Madisson and 12-year-old Jaanus immediately requested political asylum.

According to the Stockholm-based Movement of Assistance to Political Prisoners in Estonia, Mr. Madisson had organized a "large demonstration" in the Estonian capital of Tallinn last August 27 to mark the 48th anniversary of the Soviet-German Pact under which Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia were annexed by the Soviet Union.

Similar demonstrations were held in the other two Baltic republics, according to Soviet dissident sources in Moscow.

In a statement, the Swedish organization added that Mr. Madisson was arrested early this week in Tallinn and given the choice by Soviet authorities of "expulsion from his country or a prison term for 'anti-Soviet activities'."

Dzerzhinskiy Anniversary Celebrated

Chebrikov Addresses Ceremony

PM141505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Great Example of Serving Revolutionary Ideals. Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to 110th Anniversary of F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's Birth"]

[Text] An ardent revolutionary and a Bolshevik of the Leninist cohort—that is how Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy will remain forever in the Soviet people's memory. We are celebrating the 110th anniversary of his birth during the portentous anniversary year of the October Revolution. A ceremonial meeting held in Moscow 10 September was devoted to this event.

In the presidium were Comrades V.M. Chebrikov and A.I. Lukyanov, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, party veterans, leaders of public organizations, military chiefs, prominent scientific and cultural figures, senior officials of the USSR KGB, and veteran Chekists.

Yu.A. Belyakov, second secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, opened the meeting.

V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, delivered the report "Great Example of Serving Revolutionary Ideals."

Today, he said, during the year of the Great October's 70th anniversary, we look with special interest at the stormy events of the revolutionary years and pay tribute to the bright memory of those who stood at the cradle of the world's first socialist state. September 11 is the 110th anniversary of the birth of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy, one of the most prominent representatives of the Bolsheviks' glorious guard which built our party under V.I. Lenin's leadership, raised Russia's working class and working people to a victorious armed uprising, and led their heroic struggle for a new life.

The Leninist generation of Bolsheviks shouldered the gigantic work of organizing the defeat of internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention, overcoming ruin and hunger, carrying out socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, and implementing the cultural revolution. All those and many other achievements serve as an inspiring example to us now too, when profound and comprehensive transformations aimed at strengthening and developing October's gains are taking place in the country.

"At the contemporary stage," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasizes, "the Soviet people and the party, guided by Lenin's teaching and creatively developing it, are continuing the cause of the revolution through restructuring and the renewal of all spheres of the life of society."

Something big can be seen at a distance. Over the years we are increasingly discovering in the life and activity of the proletarian revolutionary F.E. Dzerzhinskiy aspects which make him our contemporary. A man wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of the revolution, a bold and selfless Communist who did not spare himself in the struggle for the working people's interests, an ardent patriot—this is how he continues to live in our hearts.

Only the great revolution and the Leninist Communist Party could have shaped that person of exceptional integrity, who possessed volcanic energy, infinite courage, and a fighter's unshakable conviction and who became a legend in his own lifetime.

With the first steps of his revolutionary activity, which he began at the age of 17, Dzerzhinskiy achieved broad popularity among the workers as a propagandist of the ideas of Marxism, attentively studied the life, customs, and position of the working class, and accustomed working people to the class struggle.

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy became a prominent figure in Polish social democracy and an active fighter for the unity of the Polish and Russian workers movement.

At the Fourth Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress in 1906 the young revolutionary internationalist F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, who advocated the common interests of the working people of Poland, Lithuania, and Russia, had his first meeting with Vladimir Ilich Lenin. That meeting largely predetermined his subsequent destiny as a faithful follower, pupil, and colleague of the creator of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. We can trace unshakable loyalty to the Leninist course at all stages of the revolutionary struggle, in F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's entire activity as a major party and state leader.

He considered the struggle for the victory of the social revolution and for the building of the new society the highest goal of his life. Well realizing that there could be no question of socialism's victory without the party's ideological and organizational cohesion, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy consistently championed the unity of party ranks in the struggle against Mensheviks, Trotskiyists, and other members of the opposition. It happened that he sometimes made mistakes, but he always perceived party decisions as a directive, as an order, and rigorously implemented them. So it was, for example, at the time of the debate over the question of the Brest Peace. While considering the conclusion of that peace a mistake, at the same time he decisively dissociated himself from the tactic of the "left communists," which was threatening to split the party.

The multifaceted and wide-ranging nature of his interests, his keen way of looking at facts, and the art of understanding the subtlest nuances of the interdependence of social phenomena, distinguishing the chief, developing aspect from the secondary, transient aspect, and, at the same time, identifying something great in something small enabled him, according to his contemporaries, to grasp the specific nature of various spheres of social life.

He combined mercilessness toward the class enemy with lofty humanism. Feliks Edmundovich wholeheartedly sought to eliminate injustice and crimes from the world and dreamed of the times when wars and national enmity would vanish forever from our life. His whole life was in keeping with the motto which he expressed in these words: "I would like to embrace all mankind with my love, to warm it, and to cleanse it of the dirt of modern life."

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy had a great love of children, whom he saw as the hope and the future of socialism. It was on his initiative that the All-Russian Central Executive Committee's special children's commission was set up to improve the life of children, among whom there were approximately 5.5 million waifs alone.

Holding very responsible posts, he was noted for exceptional modesty, was free of the slightest signs of posturing, ambition, and thirst for glory and honor, and was opposed to all luxury and overindulgence. At the same time, he was not the ascetic that some people thought him. He loved life in all its manifestations and in all its richness, knew how to joke and laugh, and loved music and nature.

October 1917, the speaker continued, ushered in a new epoch in mankind's development. The political power of the bourgeoisie and the landowners in our country was overthrown. At the same time, V.I. Lenin constantly pointed out that exploiters would continue for a very long time to cherish hopes of the restoration of capitalism and try to realize them. History has confirmed the leader's perspicacity. Immediately after the proletariat seized power, the Russian counterrevolution declared war on the young Soviet state.

World capitalism was the guiding force in the struggle against Soviet power. The international bourgeoisie tried to change the objective course of historical development. The Soviet republic found itself ringed by an economic blockade. As early as October 1917 British, French, and American imperialists began practical preparations for armed intervention and began setting up numerous anti-Soviet organizations jointly with internal counterrevolution.

The furious onslaught by internal and external reaction and the very dialectics of class struggle insistently demanded the creation of an organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat which would opportunely expose the subversive schemes of enemies of the world's first worker-peasant state and quickly and decisively crush resistance by the overthrown exploiters, and that organ was set up. It was the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counterrevolution and Sabotage under the Council of People's Commissars. Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy was appointed chairman of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission.

The imperialists' military campaign against the Soviet republic, which began in the spring of 1918, was a decisive factor in unleashing civil war. There was a sharp increase in the activities of counterrevolutionary and bandit formations. White Guard organizations were operating in cities in the front-line zone and in many provincial centers. By means of demagogic promises and deception the socialist revolutionaries succeeded in winning over a significant section of the wavering peasantry.

The kulaks were opposed to Soviet power. Armed kulak gangs broke up local soviets, killed Communists and rural activists, plundered public property, and terrorized poor countryfolk. It was during those years that V.I. Lenin, pointing out that "the kulak violently despises Soviet power and is prepared to smother and slaughter hundreds of thousands of workers," warned that the kulaks were the last and largest of the exploiter classes and that the workers could have no reconciliation with them.

Following an appeal from the party, the Chekists under F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's leadership threw all their efforts into the resolute battle against the united front of internal and external counterrevolution. During the years of civil war and intervention they exposed and rendered harmless hundreds of counterrevolutionary organizations and eliminated numerous espionage and terrorist sabotage groups. The anti-Soviet activities of monarchists, cadets, socialist revolutionaries, Mensheviks, and anarchists, as well as of Zionist and other nationalist organizations, were paralyzed. In close cooperation with military subunits the Chekists crushed kulak rebellions and routed bandit detachments and gangs.

After the end of 1920, when our country had the opportunity to go over to peaceful creative work, Chekist organs bore the brunt of the struggle against sallies by internal and external counterrevolution. Under F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's energetic leadership the Chekists managed successfully to counter the onslaught by our motherland's enemies also in the new and far from easy situation.

Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy went down in history not only as the first Chekist and the terror of the counterrevolution but also as one of the greatest leaders of the Soviet economy. He made a great contribution to elaborating and implementing the Communist Party's economic policy.

In April 1921, at the suggestion of V.I. Lenin, he was appointed people's commissar for communications. At the time transport was in a disastrous state, on the verge of total collapse. It was impossible to begin the rebirth of industry and the revival of agriculture without eliminating the chaos in transport.

After studying the state of affairs in depth, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy outlined a number of major measures to rebuild the railroads and the fleet. With the help of party organs and relying on the politically conscious section of workers and employees and on the trade unions, he strengthened labor discipline and increased labor productivity. He succeeded in a short time in significantly increasing freight turnover and ensured the profitability of railroad and water transport.

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy took a very active part in the party Central Committee's elaboration of measures aimed at overcoming difficulties of economic development. In his speeches he demonstrated the need to reduce the prices of industrial goods and raise the prices of agricultural products, to stop issuing depreciated paper money, reduce the prime cost of industrial output, and strengthen the positions of the socialist sector in trade. Trotskiy and his supporters opposed those measures. Defending the party's economic policy, Feliks Edmundovich sharply criticized members of the opposition.

In February 1924 F.E. Dzerzhinskiy was appointed chairman of the USSR Supreme Council of the National Economy. His brilliant abilities as a theoretician and organizer of the socialist economy were revealed most fully in that post.

As the national economy was being restored, the party and the Soviet people were most acutely being faced with complex new problems: In what direction, by what methods, and at what pace was the economy to be developed further? What tasks of economic building should be advanced to the fore? Those questions had been elaborated theoretically by V.I. Lenin in his brilliant plan for the building of socialism. Now it was necessary to find ways to resolve them in practice.

Proceeding from V.I. Lenin's instructions, the Communist Party firmly pursued the policy of building a socialist society, industrializing the country, and further strengthening the alliance of the working class with the peasantry. The so-called "new opposition" and Trotskyists mounted a struggle against that policy. They denied the possibility of socialism's victory in one country and the need for the priority development of heavy industry and called for increased taxation of peasants.

Together with the majority of the party Central Committee F.E. Dzerzhinskiy resolutely condemned the platform of members of the opposition as a harmful political deviation. In the ensuing debate Feliks Edmundovich passionately championed Lenin's ideas on building a socialist society in the USSR and on the need for the country's industrialization. "The question of industrialization," he emphasized, "is for us a question of the condition of our Soviet power's existence, of the condition of the worker-peasant alliance's existence..." F.E. Dzerzhinskiy considered it necessary to begin industrialization with the development of heavy industry, primarily with metallurgy and machine building. He regarded heavy industry as the material and technical base of the socialist reconstruction of the entire national economy, as the basis of the country's economic independence and defense capability. "If we are now the wooden, primitive Russia," he said, "we must become a metal Russia. Metallurgy is our whole future."

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy made a great contribution to the theoretical elaboration of the problem of socialist accumulation and to determining sources of finance for industrialization. Since the Soviet Union could not count on obtaining foreign loans, it was necessary to find funds for industrial development inside the country. Feliks Edmundovich considered the profits from industry and transport, from credit establishments, and from

foreign trade the most important sources of finance for industrialization. He came out sharply against Trotskiy and other opposition members who proposed taking funds for industrialization chiefly from peasants by increasing the prices of industrial goods and increasing taxes. It was Dzerzhinskiy's profound conviction that such a policy could lead to the disruption of commodity turnover in the country and the undermining of the alliance of the working class with the peasantry.

The chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Economy devoted paramount attention to the problem of labor productivity. He regarded that factor as the chief, decisive condition for the successful development of the socialist economy. To increase labor productivity, he pointed out, it is necessary, above all, to overcome mismanagement and slovenliness, reduce absenteeism and downtime, and strengthen production discipline.

Dzerzhinskiy made an important contribution to developing the Leninist cooperative plan. He theoretically substantiated the organizational forms of the link between state industry and various types of cooperation—consumer, credit, and production cooperation.

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy always linked the resolution of tasks of restoring and developing the national economy with improving the work of the state apparatus and improving management of industry and transport. The speaker went on to point out that Dzerzhinskiy spoke with pain and anger of the danger of red tape in the work of the state apparatus even in his final speech, a few hours before he died: "If you look at our entire apparatus, if you look at our entire management system, if you look at our unprecedented red tape, at our unprecedented trouble with all kinds of agreements, I am horrified at all this."

We will always remember with gratitude the fact that the first steps on the way to creating socialist industry in our country were linked with the name of F.E. Dzerzhinskiy. Industry enabled the Soviet people to withstand the very grave trials of the Great Patriotic War, to repulse the greatest offensive by the shock forces of world imperialism and to rout them. It enabled us to be the first to launch into space and to ensure military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States.

The stormy debates on the prospects of building socialism in our country and on the ways to create a socialist economy—which was of such concern to the Bolsheviks' party and to its loyal son Dzerzhinskiy in the twenties—have receded into history. But even today, when restructuring is taking place in all spheres of public life, Feliks Edmundovich's many assessments, conclusions, and proposals sound topical. The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are resolving at a new qualitative level questions of developing heavy industry, primarily machine building, transport, increasing labor productivity, widely introducing the latest scientific and technical achievements into production, improving economic management, combating red tape, and extending democracy and glasnost. Their resolution at the contemporary stage, as M.S. Gorbachev has repeatedly pointed out, is an indispensable condition for a strong new upsurge of the national economy, for improving the working people's well-being, and for strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state.

V.M. Chebrikov went on to dwell on questions of strengthening legality and law and order. Questions of observance of socialist legality, he pointed out, are frequently associated chiefly only with the activity of law-enforcement organs. Yet this interpretation narrows and impoverishes the profound substance of the principle of socialist legality, which means, as is known, the unswerving fulfillment of Soviet laws by everyone, precisely by everyone: by state organs, by officials, by public organizations, by every citizen.

In this connection it must be frankly stated that work aimed at ensuring and strengthening law and order and educating Soviet people in the spirit of high respect for the law is still not being carried out efficiently enough.

Crime has recently fallen somewhat in the country as a result of the implemented package of law-enforcement and educational measures. However, a breakthrough has not yet been achieved in the struggle against crimes such as bribery, theft, account padding, and production of substandard products or against encroachments upon the life, health, honor, and dignity of citizens. Serious concern is aroused by drunkenness, drug addiction, and parasitism, on which grounds the majority of dangerous crimes are committed.

The need for a resolute and uncompromising struggle against all kinds of offenses is making increased demands on the activities of law-enforcement organs, primarily the court, the prosecutor's office, and the militia. Their difficult, selfless work rightly commands the Soviet people's respect. As the same time, as is known, many negative phenomena and trends have accumulated in the work of law-enforcement organs—which makes us devote serious attention to questions of the radical improvement and restructuring of their activity.

It is known that in the late thirties there were serious violations of the Leninist principles of the activity of state security organs and attempts to remove them from party control. That contradicted the essence of our system and led to groundless repression. It must not, however, be forgotten that many Chekists opposed violations of legality during those difficult years. Many Chekists, including ones who had begun working together with F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, shared the fate of Soviet people who suffered guiltlessly. The party resolutely condemned the deviations from the Leninist norms of party and state life and created reliable political and legal guarantees of the unconditional observance of socialist legality in the activities of Chekist organs.

The USSR KGB chairman emphasized that state security organs now see it as one of their chief tasks to promote as far as possible the successful development of

the restructuring process in our country. KGB organs themselves are also restructuring their activity and improving the forms and methods of their work. Their activity is in strict accordance with constitutional norms and is an organic part of the processes of developing socialist democracy.

The positive changes in the USSR and the Soviet state's large-scale foreign policy initiatives aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and shaping new political thinking in the international community are eliciting ever increasing interest and sympathies among the foreign public.

At the same time, the CPSU policy of accelerating socioeconomic development and broadening democracy and glasnost has provoked a negative reaction from militant anticommunists. They are particularly concerned at the real prospects of a stronger Soviet state and at the growing attractiveness of the ideas of socialism as a whole. Therefore, the reactionary circles of imperialist countries are focusing their efforts on attempts to wreck or at least slow down the process of the socioeconomic renewal of Soviet society.

The West has always assigned a particular role to its special services in the struggle against socialism. Their efforts are now shifting increasingly in the direction of undermining the concrete measures to restructure our economy and the system of management of the national economy. The special services are stepping up their attempts to obtain information on the Soviet Union's planned foreign policy acts, on fundamental research in the sphere of science and technology, and on important national economic plans.

One of the main targets of the subversive activity of the imperialist states' special services is still our society's moral and political potential and the Soviet person's philosophy, and that is only natural. After all, the implementation of the party's large-scale plans and the fulfillment of tasks in accelerating socioeconomic development demand active, committed work by all the working people, that is, the kind of attitude that is only possible on the basis of profound ideological commitment. That is why the subversive centers spare no effort to carry out acts of ideological subversion, step up their attempts to discredit Marxist-Leninist theory and CPSU policy, and seek in every way to discredit the Soviet state's historical path and the practice of socialist building. To this end bourgeois ideologists are reworking their threadbare baggage, and they not infrequently draw arguments for their insinuations from the arsenal of Trotskiyism and other opportunist currents. Western reaction is now trying to use for subversive purposes the process of improving Soviet democracy which is developing consistently in the USSR. Imperialism's special services are trying to find new loopholes through which to penetrate our society, and are exerting targeted, differentiated influence on various population groups in the USSR with the aim of instilling in Soviet people the bourgeois understanding of democracy, removing the process of increasing the working people's sociopolitical activeness from the party's influence, splitting the monolithic unity of party and people, and installing political and ideological pluralism.

Naturally, in the Soviet Union there is not and cannot be any class base which socialism's opponents could regard as a stronghold for their subversive activity. At the same time, and this must be said frankly, we have people who hold ideas and views which are alien and even frankly hostile to socialism. Some of them embark on the path of committing antistate and antisocial actions. Among them there are people who pursue selfish interests and hope to gain political capital through demagogic talk and through flirting with Western reactionary circles. There are also those who are prepared to enter into direct cooperation with the imperialist states' special services and betray the motherland.

The broad glasnost in publicizing the topical problems of our country's development largely robs bourgeois propaganda of the opportunity to speculate on the shortcomings and unresolved questions which exist in the country. However, our opponents do not intend to renounce their favorite method—speculating on the subject of human rights. In particular, in order to revive this propaganda fuss the Western subversive centers try to make more active use of former Soviet citizens who have left for foreign parts at various times. One cannot fail to see that among this category of people there are many who, having thrown off the mask of "fighters" for human rights, have exposed themselves fully as implacable enemies of socialism and communist ideology.

As is well known, this year the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, guided by humanitarian considerations, has pardoned a group of people formerly sentenced for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and also for spreading knowingly false fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and social system. These people were released from continuing to serve their sentences. All of them were granted the opportunity to engage in socially useful labor. How did the Western special services react to this patently humanitarian act? They persistently incite Soviet citizens who have been released from punishment to perpetrate new illegal actions. The provocateurs' aim is clear—to inspire ostentatious antisocial acts which will require the intervention of law enforcement organs, and then to fan yet another ballyhoo about the "human rights violations" supposedly taking place in the USSR, thus trying to cast aspersions on the democratization process.

Imperialist reaction channels considerable efforts into undermining the international unity and fraternal friendship of our country's peoples—which is rightly regarded as one of socialism's supreme achievements. Although these efforts are in general vain and futile, all the same they do have a negative effect on a certain proportion of Soviet people who are infected with the virus of nationalism. This is indicated by the nationalist manifestations in Alma-Ata at the end of last year, the

actions of the group of extremists from among the Crimean Tatars, and the recent provocative sorties by nationalists in the capitals of the Baltic republics.

The working people of our multinational country condemn all these hostile sorties with anger and indignation. It could not be otherwise. Soviet internationalism is a precious asset of ours. It was forged in implacable ideological battles with bourgeois nationalism, in practical day-to-day work, and sometimes in the bloody armed struggle against the forces of counterrevolution and reaction. Therefore the party regards the preservation and strengthening of international unity as a key question of the defense of the socialist fatherland, and will never allow anyone to encroach on the great fraternity of the Soviet peoples!

A characteristic feature of our time is the marked increase in Soviet people's social activeness, clearly manifested, in particular, in the creation of independent associations whose participants seek to contribute to the development of this or that aspect of public life. The CPSU regards the activity of such associations as a concrete manifestation of socialist democratism. Other factors explain the heightened attention in this phenomenon on the part of the class opponent. Foreign subversive centers seriously study the question of how realistic are the chances of pushing individuals from such associations into antisocial positions and onto a path of hostile activity.

Unfortunately, the speaker went on to say, we have examples of extremist elements penetrating the leadership of certain independent associations. They take to the streets to make unjustified protests in public, put forward provocative demands, and fulminate against those who disagree. The impression created is that these people, by virtue of their political naivety or for some other reason, perceive the process of the expansion of democracy as an opportunity to do with impunity everything that comes into their heads, to perpetrate actions objectively aimed against our society's interests.

Evidently some people think that the Soviet state's laws are, so to speak, "not written for them," and count on abusing the humanism of our people's power.

All strata of our country's population are the targets of the imperialist special services. The Soviet creative intelligentsia is no exception. The works of writers, movie makers, artists, musicians, theater figures—in a word, all creative workers—have a tremendous power of emotional influence on people. Realizing this, our opponents are trying to push individual representatives of the artistic intelligentsia into positions of carping, demagogy, nihilism, the blackening of certain stages of our society's historical development, and the abandonment of the main purpose of socialist culture—the spiritual elevation of the working person.

The ability to live and work in the conditions of expanding democracy and glasnost presupposes debates and the clash of opinions and positions. All this is natural and necessary in the quest for the truth, in the aim of resolving the problems that arise. But we must not forget the organic combination of socialist democracy and discipline, autonomy and responsibility, citizens' rights and duties. True democracy, while protecting the rights of each person, is at the same time called upon to ensure unconditional observance of the rights and interests of other people and of society as a whole.

A clear awareness is needed that the restructuring is taking place in our state and society under the leadership of the Communist Party, within the framework of socialism, and in the interests of socialism. This revolutionary process will be reliably protected against any subversive intrigues!

The Soviet people, inspired by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, have embarked on the fulfillment of the impressive task of systematic and comprehensive improvement of the socialist society. The resolution of this task, V.M. Chebrikov stressed in conclusion, is taking place on the basis of the consistent and creative development of the Leninist ideas for which Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy fought so selflessly.

PRAVDA Commemorates

PM111047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 6

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Andrianov article: "Knight of the Revolution. On the 110th Birth Anniversary of F.E. Dzerzhinskiy"— passages in boldface as published]

[Text] Knight of the revolution.... There were many people deserving this title. Even so, however, whenever these words are spoken, the mind turns primarily to Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy. He was a pupil and loyal comrade in arms of V.I. Lenin, fearless revolutionary, tireless fighter for the triumph of the ideals of Communism, courageous and incorruptible guardian of the gains of the Great October, one of the first organizers of the young Soviet republic's national economy, a man with lofty moral qualities, and his entire heroic life paved the road to immortality.

While still a teenager, Feliks Edmundovich started studying the works of K. Marx and F. Engels, which provided the ideological and theoretical basis of his beliefs. The study of Lenin's works had a decisive influence on his world view.

Communist conviction was the force which turned Dzerzhinskiy into an unbending fighter and professional revolutionary and became the source of his energy and revolutionary passion. He was arrested by the tsarist police on six occasions, was sentenced to exile three times, and escaped from there three times. At the time of the overthrow of autocracy Dzerzhinskiy was 39 years old, and he had spent 11 years of his life in jail, exile, or penal servitude.

The victory of the Great October marked the beginning of a new, most important, period of Feliks Edmundovich's life. He was to become one of V.I. Lenin's closest

comrades in arms. The numerous responsible and complex missions assigned to him by V.I. Lenin and the party Central Committee testify to the party's great trust in its fearless soldier and talented organizer. The party sent "Iron Feliks" wherever the situation was particularly hard and wherever it was necessary to remedy it urgently and efficiently.

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy was elected member of the Central Committee by all party congress, starting with the Fifth (in 1907). He was a member of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee's Organizational Bureau from 1919, and was elected candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo in 1924.

It is well known that the creation of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission [Cheka] under the Council of People's Commissars was a forced countermeasure to repulse pressure by the counterrevolution. Following Lenin's proposal, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy was assigned to head the Cheka. Numerous heroic pages were written under his leadership in the annals of the struggle against the enemies of Soviet power. He firmly and rigorously applied in life the Leninist principles for the activity of state security organs—the leading role of the Communist Party, broad ties between Cheka staffers and working people, the strictest observance of revolutionary legality.

Dzerzhinskiy tirelessly called on Cheka staffers to strengthen their ties with the masses and to rely on their support in the struggle against the counterrevolution. "It was only the trust of workers and peasants," he said in an interview with a *Pravda* correspondent, "that gave strength to the Cheka, and later to the State Political Directorate [GPU], to perform the task assigned to them by the revolution—to crush the domestic counterrevolution and expose all conspiracies by overthrown land owners, capitalists, and their lackeys. This trust was gained as the result of lengthy, persistent, and selfless struggle and countless sacrifices..." He constantly reminded Cheka staffers of the need to collaborate closely with local soviets and other state institutions and not to forget that they are working on a single common cause and that power in its entirety is vested in the soviets and not in the provincial Cheka organs. "I deem it altogether dangerous," Dzerzhinskiy wrote, "for provincial Cheka organs or special departments to believe that they alone are the salt of the earth.... The Cheka and special departments must **objectively** play a tremendous role in the struggle against disorder, but this will be possible only if we **subjectively** and even **formally** (legally) are only the **servants** (and not the rescuers) of other departments."

Even under the conditions of the acutest class struggle, Feliks Edmundovich constantly and most strictly demanded precise observance of revolutionary legality in all the activity of state security and militia organs and cut short the slightest abuses of power. He never forgot to repeat: Not a single person should be illegally arrested or subjected to criminal proceedings. He demanded tactful treatment of people and respect for their dignity and honor, and emphasized the importance of educational measures for casual offenders.

Firmly and resolutely stifling the resistance from the overthrown classes, "Iron Feliks" was at the same time a convinced humanitarian. His humanism was displayed in his activity to improve workers' lives, his constant concern for the conditions of children's education, and the provision of assistance to orphans and to starving and homeless children.

When the country embarked on the organization of its national economy, the party, while retaining Dzerzhinskiy in the position of security organs leader, assigned him the solution of most complex economic problems. He was appointed people's commissar of railroads and was later entrusted with the leadership of the Supreme National Economic Council [VSNKH]. Feliks Edmundovich was an active fighter for the implementation of Lenin's plan for the building of socialism in the USSR.

Relying on political organs and party organizations in transport and backed by the broad masses of workers and employees, Dzerzhinskiy implemented a number of major measures for the restoration of railroads and of the maritime and river fleets which had suffered serious damage during the Civil War. He attached great importance to the profitability of transport, its retooling, the reduction and simplification of its management apparatus, the development of workers' and employees' creative initiative, the strengthening of discipline and organization, and the struggle against embezzlement and economic mismanagement. Even though he lacked experience in top-level economic work, Feliks Edmundovich managed with his tremendous energy to mobilize tens of thousands of people within a brief period of time and, relying on their creative energy and on Communists' vast enthusiasm, to ensure by early 1924 a sharp improvement in the transport situation. Ya.E. Rudzutak, who replaced him as people's commissar of railroads, said: "I think that Comrade Dzerzhinskiy achieved such success because he managed to apply the methods of our unforgettable teacher Comrade Lenin at the objective level of his work over the 3 years...."

In the office of VSNKH chairman, Dzerzhinskiy applied in practice Lenin's stipulations on the building of socialist society and the combination of material and moral incentives for labor in line with the tasks of the New Economic Policy. He made a substantial contribution to the opening up of economic avenues like the country's electrification, the development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and machine building, the extraction of oil and coal, the production of military equipment to strengthen the country's defense capability, and the boosting of the chemical industry.

Dzerzhinskiy was constantly concerned with the growth of labor productivity, considering it to be one of the paramount conditions for the socialist economy's development. "Unless we raise labor productivity," he said, "we will be unable to exist as a Soviet state of the

workers." Only on the basis of higher labor productivity, Feliks Edmundovich emphasized, will it be possible to increase workers' and employees' wages and reduce the prices of industrial products. He cited the introduction of new equipment, scientific organization of labor and more intensive labor, broad introduction of piece-work wages, and strict observance of production and plan discipline as ways of increasing labor productivity.

Feliks Edmundovich was implacable toward instances of substandard output manufacture and squandering of the people's wealth. He described the "Slogan of Strictest Savings Regime" as the focus of the entire problem of the country's economic development.

While holding the office of VSNKH chairman, Dzerzhinskiy proposed to "check every staffer's specialized training against the office he holds, taking it as **a rule** that production specialists ought to work in production and not in offices. It is necessary to resolutely cut back the office apparatus,... by simplifying office work..." During his first year in that office, the USSR VSNKH apparatus was cut back from 6,000 to 3,700 staffers despite the growth of the economy. Firmly implementing a policy of enhancing the responsibility of leadership officials, Feliks Edmundovich at the same time demanded the creation of an atmosphere of trust in their activity: "The only way to run industry is to trust those to whom you yourself have handed a certain job, teaching them and learning from them...."

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy educated the leadership cadres of industry and transport skillfully and in a Leninist fashion. He considered a sense of responsibility for matter in hand to be a mandatory quality for leaders at any level. He wrote: "Let... all administrators and chiefs remember that no pleas that someone did not allow them to do something will absolve them of responsibility." Economic managers in their hundreds graduated from Dzerzhinskiy's school, from enterprise directors and chief engineers to senior VSNKH officials. F.E. Dzerzhinskiy believed that the ability to select people is the main factor in work with cadres.

Despite his tremendous prestige among the party and the people, Dzerzhinskiy was always an amazingly modest person, uncommonly demanding toward himself and tactful toward others, a stranger to outward effect and bombastic words. "Everything in this revolutionary," Klara Tsetkin wrote, "was real and honest: his love and his hate, his enthusiasm and his anger, his words and his deeds."

Despite all of life's tribulations and hardships, Dzerzhinskiy remained a convinced optimist. In one letter he admitted that he had not deviated for a moment from the path leading to universal joy. A forward-looking approach and firm belief in victory were always characteristic of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy, loyal son of the party.

Ukrainian CP CC Examines Current Issues

AU141048 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Sep 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the progress made in the republic's preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was noted that the work carried out helped foster the working people's creative initiative and encourage their participation in accomplishing the tasks set by the party for restructuring and accelerating.

The arrangements made in the republic to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on perfecting the scientific provision of developing the country's agro-industrial complex have been discussed. It was noted that the shortcomings tackled in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision had also taken place in the activity of scientific organizations within the republic's agro-industrial complex. The Southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences has failed to win a leading role in the development of fundamental and applied sciences. Its forces and means are dispersed, and subjects are duplicated. The efforts of its scientists have even now been insufficiently concentrated on the main sectors. Research in the field of improving the technologies of processing and storing agricultural products have proven to be neglected, and this results in big losses and deteriorating quality. The effectiveness of work performed by many scientific institutions, and planning and designing organizations under the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, as well as other ministries and departments within the agro-industrial complex is low. [passage omitted]

The session examined questions concerning the drafting of a long-term program for the protection of the environment and the rational utilization of the USSR's natural resources for the 13th 5-year period and up to the year 2005. A working commission has been established to prepare the republic's proposals to the draft program. Obkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorkoms, oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms have been requested to established working commissions to prepare comprehensive measures to be proposed for oblasts, as well as for the cities of Kiev and Sevastopol.

The session discussed the arrangements made in the republic to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decision on the utilization of vacant houses and household plots in the countryside. The adopted decision notes that individual local party, administrative, and economic organs have reconciled themselves to shortcomings in this sphere, and have not taken resolute steps to eliminate them. The

Ukrainian Council of Miniyers, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms have been commissioned to see to it that the measures provided for in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on this issue are taken. They have also been commissioned to exert strict control over the observance of the procedure established for citizens living in cities and urban-type settlements to acquire vacant houses in rural localities, as well as to utilize plots assigned to them. The Central Committee Politburo has approved organizational measures drafted by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers for implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decision.

Also a number of other questions concerning the republic's economic development and the accomplishment of social tasks have been examined.

Moscow International Book Fair Ends

Publishing Official Cited

LD141729 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—More than 9,000 contracts have been concluded at the sixth international book fair in Moscow, which was held from September 8 to 14 with the participation of firms from 103 countries. Mikhail Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Affairs of Publishing Houses, Printing and Book Trade (USSR Goskomizdat), who headed the organising committee of the Moscow Book Fair of 1987, described the results of the fair as satisfactory.

Addressing a press conference here today he said that considerable opportunities have emerged for further broadening and perfecting cooperation with foreign partners. After the USSR Goskomizdat was granted the right to establish direct business contacts with colleagues in other countries, prospects manifested themselves in broad relief for active development of integration processes in the field of book publication with the socialist countries. Paramount significant is attached to these ties. Thus, in particular, the Soviet *Khudozhestvennaya Literatura*, *Progress* and *Transport* publishers have reached agreement with similar book publishing organisations in Bulgaria, the GDR and Poland. Meetings of working groups have been held on the subject of cooperation with Vietnam and Mongolia. An agreement has been signed on an exchange of exhibitions of books with China.

The new status has enabled the USSR Goskomizdat to hold more effectively mutually beneficial negotiations with other countries. An evidence of this are the protocols concluded at the Moscow fair with national associations of Finland, Spain, Britain and Belgium. Tens of proposals have been received from foreign firms on setting up joint ventures.

Some progress has been made in the relations of the Soviet publishers with their colleagues in the USA, Nenashev pointed out. Seminary meetings of book experts of both countries have been held. They signed a protocol on an exchange of book exhibitions.

As far as the developing countries are concerned, cooperation with them is carried out so far more within the framework of general agreements than direct contacts between the publishing houses. Thus, in particular, such ties with Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and other Latin American partners have a large potential.

During the days of the fair nearly a thousand export-import contracts has been signed along the lines of the All-Union Copyright Agency. A preliminary analysis of their contents demonstrates a substantive growth of interest among foreign public in the current change in the USSR.

Many Western book publishing firms have signed contracts for translation and publication of works on socio-political subjects, in the first place, the papers of the 27th congress of the CPSU and works by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Foreign publishers showed interest in the works by the authors giving a theoretical substantiation of the processes currently underway in the society, including Abel Aganbegyan, Leonid Abalkin and Tatyana Zaslavskaya. They abroad are attentively following new publications of works by contemporary Soviet writers. The number of export contracts for their books has increased almost by a third as compared with the preceding fair. The export of Soviet publications on science and technology has doubled.

The business results of the fair are a good reason for optimism, Nenashev said. Yet it must be said for the sake of justice that we have in some instances made blunders, proved to be not quick enough. And yet the main aim has been achieved: Soviet books abroad will help people to get to know us closer, understand our concerns and sincerity of our peace initiatives, our invariable adherence to the ideas of humanism and social justice. Preparations will soon start for the book fair of 1989.

Restructuring Popular Topic

LD141432 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—By a TASS special correspondent:

Books on perestroyka in the Soviet Union were in the centre of attention of the participants in the Sixth Moscow International Book Fair, who came to the Soviet capital from 100-odd countries.

Trying to provide their readers with first-hand information on the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, foreign publishers showed special interest in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress, Mikhail Gorbachev's writings and books by prominent Soviet scientists.

A number of countries put on display selected speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev they have already published.

To satisfy the growing interest in the Soviet sociopolitical literature, the All-Union Copyright Agency, VAAP, offered at the Moscow fair a number of manuscripts on this subject, prepared by leading Soviet scientists.

A TASS correspondent learned at VAAP that contracts were signed for translations of Abel Aganbegyan's "Perestroyka" with the representatives of Britain, France, Spain, Sweden, Japan and Greece. The German translation of Academician Tatyana Zaslavskaya's "Social Factors of Accelerating the Development of Soviet Society" will be put out by Austrian publishers *Orack*.

The British *Pergamon Books* plans to publish a twelve-volume series on the problems of perestroyka, while the West German *Blaue Hoerner Verlag* a collection of Soviet publicistic writing, under the title "Glasnost".

Israeli Behavior Criticized

AU141248 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Anne Penketh report]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (AFP)—Soviet publishing chief Mikhail Nenashev on Monday accused the Israeli stand of improper behaviour at the end of an eventful Moscow book fair which saw more than 100 books confiscated, many stolen and a demonstration by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr. Nenashev also said that 9,000 contracts had been signed during the week-long exhibition which Western publishers called a "total organisational disaster." The chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and the Book Trade said the number of contracts signed was 10 times higher than the last fair two years ago.

Mr. Nenashev said the Israeli delegation at the fair—the largest ever with 30 representatives compared with eight last time—had given away "a large amount of propaganda with no connection to a book fair".

Pointing to the badges, plastic bags and other novelties given out by the Israelis, he said "if you take this far enough, you will have gypsies, or a striptease."

"This is not the correct way to carry on business at a fair," he complained.

The head of the Israeli delegation, Matalon Yael, answering Mr. Nenashev's criticism, told AFP that the book fair's regulations permitted the distribution of souvenirs. "We have done nothing illegal," she said.

According to witnesses, from seven to 12 people claiming to represent the PLO marched up to the stand on Sunday afternoon, carrying banners saying in Russian and Hebrew "Israel out". They were hustled out of the premises by police, who had gathered in force Sunday at the pavilion where most of the foreign publishers were represented.

Mrs. Yael said the Israelis were hoping to have books and other confiscated material returned before the delegation left.

Books confiscated by Soviet authorities included 20 from the Israelis, 50 from the U.S. publisher *Ardis* specialising in Russian literature, and 50 from the British publisher *Penguin*.

One U.S. publisher whose books had been taken away had put up a sign protesting that the confiscations ran counter to the Soviet Union's current campaign for "glasnost", or openness.

Penguin representative Thomas David Williams told AFP that this year for the first time the censor—coyly termed "chief of the experts' team"—did not confiscate George Orwell's "1984", "but it lasted 10 minutes on the shelf before it disappeared," having been stolen, he said.

About 200 books were stolen from the *Penguin* stand during the fair, and other publishers said they had experienced the same problem, although pointing out that if book pilferers were caught they risked stiff penalties.

Asked how the book fair's organisation compared with previous years, one Western publisher said: "Everybody here says it was particularly incompetent this year."

Mr. Nenashev had recognized earlier that the Moscow fair was open to criticism for being less commercial than similar exhibitions outside the Soviet Union, but said that a commercial centre had been set up to repair this.

However, publishers told AFP that business had been held up because of poor coordination between the different Soviet publishing organisations at the fair. A total 3,000 publishers and distributors from 103 countries were represented this year.

Leaders Sign Academician Nadiradze Obituary

PM141153 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 September 1987 Second Edition carries on page 2 the obituary of Academician Aleksandr Davidovich Nadiradze which, in addition to the information contained in the referent item, lists the following signatories: M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, E.A. Shevardnadze, N.N. Slyunkov, A.N. Yakovlev, B.N. Yeltsin, D.T. Yazov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, G.I. Marchuk, O.S. Belyakov, V.A. Grigoryev, O.D. Baklanov, B.M. Belousov, I.S. Belousov, Yu.A. Bespalov, V.G. Kolesnikov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, N.A. Pugin, L.D. Ryabev, A.G. Systsov, P.V. Finogenov, B.N. Zhukov, V.L. Lapygin, V.F. Utkin, V.D. Protasov, V.G. Sadovnikov.

Economic

3500 KM of Siberian Gas Pipeline Laid

LD112250 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Construction workers building the "Progress" transcontinental gas pipeline have laid 3,500 kilometres of pipes.

The pipeline is to start deliveries of Siberian gas to European members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in 1989.

The workers are yet to lay another 1,100 kilometres of pipes to make "Progress" the world's longest pipeline (4,605 km).

The pipeline will supply gas from the Yamburg gas field located in the north of western Siberia beyond the Polar Circle.

The construction of the pipeline in that area will be the most important part of the work as it can be laid only in winter to allow heavy machinery to pass over swamps lying along the pipeline's route.

"Progress" is the third long-range pipeline being built in the current five-year plan period (1986-1990) to deliver Yamburg gas.

Forty compressor stations are being constructed at a fast pace along the line.

The Soviet Union is to lay a total of six gas pipelines going from western Siberia to the country's European part in these five years.

Two of them are already pumping Yamburg gas to the town of Yelets, central Russia.

The pipelines from Siberia are being built of pipes 1,420 milimetres in diameter.

The USSR constantly increases the production of natural gas, planning to bring it to 835-850 billion cubic metres per year by 1990.

This is connected with the industrial policy of gradually substituting oil with a cheaper and ecologically purer fuel wherever possible.

Sci-Tech Chief Tolstykh Interviewed

PM080929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with B. Tolstykh, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, conducted by *Pravda* own correspondents V. Gubarev and V. Reut : "The Key to Progress. We Report on the Restructuring of the Management System of Scientific and Technical Development"; date and place not given]

[Text] [*Pravda* correspondents] Boris Leontyevich, is it possible to say now that someone is "in charge" of scientific and technical progress? As is well-known, this problem has been causing concern among scientists, economists, engineers, and workers for a long time — the development of new equipment and technologies in various departments, in ministries, and within the system of the Academy of Sciences and the country's VUZ's was allowed to drift; there was, so to speak, no key which, as happens when launching a missile, would give the "Go Ahead!" Do you agree?

[Tolstykh] Up to a point this image does apply. The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum noted that scientific and technical progress had been impeded. Even the most progressive technologies did not find practical application. And this despite the powerful scientific and technical potential which has been created in our country over the years of Soviet power. The main reason for this situation lies in the fact that scientific and technical progress has not become an integral part of all economic processes. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Enhancing the Role of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in the Management of the Country's Scientific and Technical Progress" is geared precisely to the aim of eliminating existing shortcomings and implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is a question of ensuring that the country attains leading positions in scientific and technical progress.

[*Pravda* correspondents] From our experience of contacts with the state committee which you are now heading, even we journalists are aware that all too often too much attention has been paid to problems of secondary importance....

[Tolstykh] Unfortunately, we too have been unable to avoid irrelevant themes in our work. Narrowly sectorial questions were being handled, unjustifiably great attention was paid to the concerns of the moment. The number of scientific and technical programs swelled and among them we lost sight of the most important and urgent ones. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution guides us toward key questions of the elaboration and implementation of a unified state scientific and technical policy, the solution of major intersectorial problems, and the coordination of sectors' efforts in the elaboration of a technical and technological strategy.

[*Pravda* correspondents] Is it necessary to subject the mistakes and shortcomings of the past to an analysis in order to be able to advance?

[Tolstykh] The Gosplan, our state committee, and other central departments are not working toward the increased production of high-technology output. Furthermore, there are omissions in the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences which has failed to ensure a sufficiently profound impact of scientific and technical progress on national economic development. Ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises are not interested in new equipment and technologies and therefore the development of national economic sectors is not always geared to the main avenues of scientific and technical progress. In addition, sometimes leading scientific research institutes and design bureaus are obstructing the introduction of new developments for the simple reason that they are not their own work, that they are the work of "outsiders" — academic institutes or VUZ's. The creative potential of the working people is not being fully exploited either. I have in mind their inventions and rationalization activities.

Nor is the potential of international scientific and technical cooperation, especially with CEMA member countries, being fully utilized. There are serious omissions in the training of scientific cadres.

[*Pravda* correspondents] What are the main tasks currently facing the state committee?

[Tolstykh] Its main task is the unswerving implementation of the party's strategy of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the effective use of the scientific and technical revolution potential. That means that we must pay paramount attention to the definition of priority avenues of scientific and technical progress, the solution of major intersectorial problems, the organization of the development of fundamentally new equipment, technologies, and materials, and the monitoring of the scientific and technical standard of national economic sectors. The range of our problems also includes compiling scientific and technical forecasts, focusing scientific forces on priority avenues, deepening cooperation with CEMA member countries, and developing the invention and rationalization sphere.

[*Pravda* correspondents] Clearly, the planning of scientific and technical progress has an organizing role to play?

[Tolstykh] Unquestionably. The 20-Year Comprehensive Program for the USSR's Scientific and Technical Progress will be the key preplan document which will provide the basis for long-term and 5-year planning. Our State Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Gosstroy have been instructed to radically improve its elaboration. It is planned to enhance the scientific substantiation of the most promising avenues of acceleration of scientific and technical progress and that of the country's socioeconomic development, the technical and economic appraisals of the most important achievements of Soviet and world science and technology, and of the conclusions and proposals for their application, providing for several options and ways and means of resolving the set tasks, bearing in mind that the recommendations for the nearest 5-year period will have to be defined more specifically and clearly. The comprehensive program itself will have to reviewed and updated every 5 years. The state committee has been made responsible for the timely and effective development of work in the priority avenues of scientific and techical progress. Here an important role will be played by the targeted state scientific and technical programs which make provision for the creation of fundamentally new equipment, technologies, and materials and the solution of major problems of revolutionary importance for the development of the economy and the attainment of the highest world standards in Soviet production. The intersectorial scientific and technical complexes (MNTK) whose leadership has been entrusted to the state committee will be geared to this aim.

[*Pravda* correspondents] What about the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000?

[Tolstykh] This is also one of our key tasks. The State Committee has overall responsibiltiy for the organization of the work to implement this program in the country and, together with the USSR Gosplan, it is in charge of drawing up special sections of the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR for the implementation of the targets contained in the program.

[*Pravda* correspondents] The tasks facing scientific institutions are great. However, unfortunately, by no means all these organizations have adequate experimental and testing facilities.

[Tolstykh] It is necessary to draw up state orders for the development of the experimental and test facilities of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and of organizations and enterprises which are implementing targeted state scientific and technical programs. Our state committee has been instructed to carry out an analysis of the situation and to establish effective monitoring of the development of these subdivisions and of scientific instrument building in the country.

[*Pravda* correspondents] The situation concerning cadres with the highest qualifications is not exactly rosy everywhere, is it?

[Tolstykh] Indeed, there are many problems in this sphere. Together with the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education we are to ensure the leadership of the work of ministries and departments in the organization of training of candidates and doctors of sciences bearing in mind the development of the most modern avenues in science and technology. The state committee has also been entrusted with the supervision of the work of the USSR Council of Ministers Supreme Certification Commission.

[*Pravda* correspondents] Essentially, your state committee is to play the key role in the management of the development and effective use of the country's scientific and technical potential. What provision has been made for the fulfillment of this task?

[Tolstykh] We have been instructed to periodically carry out a comprehensive analysis of the scientific and technical standard in national economic sectors, to monitor to what extent our production is in line with the highest standards in the world, how effective the use of sectorial scientific and technical potential is, and what its mutual relations with academic and VUZ science are. We have been ordered to carry out the selective appraisal of key types of output and base technologies and also to evaluate the technological part of projects for the construction, expansion, reconstruction, and retooling of major enterprises. Ministries and departments, in turn, are

obliged, proceeding from the results of these analyses and evaluations, to adopt the measures necessary to eliminate the revealed shortcomings. Similar checks are to be carried out on the work of departmental scientific research, planning and design, and technological organizations. Wherever necessary, we will submit proposals for changing the profile of scientific establishments and even closing down organizations whose work is inefficient or irrelevant.

[*Pravda* correspondents] What is being planned to enhance the efficiency of the science subdivisions?

[Tolstykh] Proceeding from the provisions of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) it is planned to switch to economic methods which stimulate the interest of associations, enterprises, scientific research, planning and design, and technological organizations in enhancing the technical standard of production and output quality and reducing the time necessary to develop and assimilate new equipment, technologies, and materials. After all, the key task of restructuring is the creation of conditions under which every collective will be highly receptive to innovations and will take a vital interest in using the achievements of science and technology. It is also planned to make extensive use in the scientific and technical sphere, including fundamental research, of the principles of competition and contract work. This is to be done in order to prevent the monopoly of leading individual organizations in their area of specialization.

In practical terms it is envisaged to develop in every way the principles of economic accountability [khozraschet] combined with the use of contract prices and the enhancement of the mutual economic responsibility of organizations and enterprises for scientific and technical standards. At the same time there will be consistent efforts to switch organizations and associations to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing combined with the use of the normative method of distribution of profit (income). It is also planned to develop and to enhance the efficiency of the work of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes, engineering centers, science-and-production associations, temporary scientific collectives, and other forms of the integration of academic, VUZ, and sector science with production.

[*Pravda* correspondents] On what principles is their colaboration to be based?

[Tolstykh] Academic science, with the participation of VUZ science, will be in charge of developing fundamental research in key areas of social, natural, and technical sciences in every way so as to provide a basis for the country's steady advancement along the path of progress. In addition, VUZ science, with the help of science at sector and plant level, will develop basic and applied research and experimental and design work in order to resolve sectorial and intersectorial scientific and technical problems (including problems submitted by associations and enterprises. Sector- and plant-level science is to be responsible for the high technical standard of production and output and their constant improvement, and together with academic and VUZ science to undertake timely and comprehensive preparations for the radical transformation of the means of production which will make it possible to drastically increase labor productivity.

It has been decided that it would be expendient to change the procedure of funding scientific research and design and development work. What is to be financed is specific work to be executed under contract with the client rather than the upkeep of organizations. The source of finance will be the own means of the association, enterprise, or organization, central funds and ministry and department reserves, and also appropriations from the budget and bank credits.

[*Pravda* correspondents] Scientific and technical information and the speedy communication of details about the latest achievements of Soviet and world science and technology to scientists and specialists play an important part in enhancing the standard of research and development work. What are the plans in this area?

[Tolstykh] The State Committee, together with USSR ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to elaborate and implement measures to improve the organization of the state system of scientific and technical information. It is envisaged to widely develop analysis and evaluation of information and the creation and use of data banks to promptly provide management organs, scientific organizations, and associations and enterprises with reliable, relevant Soviet and foreign information. In the development of the state system of scientific and technical information it is planned to make extensive use of modern technical facilities for data processing and information technology. It is also planned to accelerate the development of central and territorial systems for the processing of all types of scientific and technical literature and documentation. Our State Committee has been entrusted with the overall methodological leadership and supervision of the work of the scientific and technical information organs irrespective of their deparmental affiliation.

We have also been entrusted with improving the analysis of the trends and current level of scientific and technical progress abroad, with enhancing the efficiency of scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries and the study and application in the national economy of the achievements of world science and technology. Special attention is to be paid to the expansion of ties with the socialist countries and the establishment of joint enterprises, scientific collectives, and international associations is to be promoted. The state committee will also be in charge of the sales of Soviet licenses and the purchases of foreign licenses and models of new equipment and to supervise their use in the national economy.

[*Pravda* correspondents] The range of the duties and responsibilities of the state committee has been considerably expanded and its rights have also been increased.

However, will this be sufficient to ensure the implementation of a unified technical policy in the country and to overcome the departmental tendencies which have hampered the application of the most important, especially intersectorial achievements of science and technology? It is obvious that an organizational restructuring of the state committee itself will be necessary as well as the broader involvement of public forces....

[Tolstykh] Naturally. We will not carry out the entire work to accelerate scientific and technical progress on our own, but in close cooperation with the standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, the central economic organs, ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers. The resolution has entrusted the State Committee with the leadership of the development of inventions and rationalization in the country and with radically restructuring work in this sphere. The task is to develop in every way the scientific and technical creativity of the working people, to enhance the responsibility of ministries and departments for the broad practical application of inventions, and to establish monitoring of the introduction and large-scale application in production of innovations which are of great national economic importance. Furthermore, large-scale scientific problems and their projected solutions are to be submitted for nationwide discussion. I has been decided that it would be expedient to transform the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries into a Committee for Inventions and Discoveries under the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

We also intend to involve scientific and technical societies and the All-union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers more extensively in the development of priority avenues of scientific and technical progress in the country, in submitting suggestions to the draft state plans for economic and social development, and in the monitoring of the application of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy.

Impact of State Acceptance Assessed

PM101543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Yu. Rytov article under the rubric "State Committee for Statistics-IZVESTIYA: Topical Commentary": "State Acceptance Rejects"—first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] It is said that statistics know everything. This is true. The USSR State Committee for Statistics in Moscow receives a vast amount of information every day. Our intention is to select from this flood of information the figures which give a particularly striking picture of our country today: our work, our achievements, our problems. We shall comment on these figures with the aid of *Izvestiya* correspondents. This is the point of the new rubric we are opening today. Press releases from the USSR State Committee for Statistics will form the basis of the material published here.

According to the USSR State Committee for Statistics, products worth R120 million that have been rejected by state acceptance have accumulated at associations and enterprises. In the first 7 months of this year goods worth approximately R40 million were totally rejected. In July state acceptance rejected products worth R60 million, or 0.5 percent of the total volume of products submitted in the month.

...I had a chance to see the first steps of the state acceptance system at the end of last year at the Kama Truck Plant. I remember how feelings ran high because of it! What else could one expect? Faults were immediately detected that meant that the main production line had to be stopped. Wages fell and the annual plan was in jeopardy. Many people were unhappy: Slipshod, lazy workers well understood that their peaceful life had come to an end. The majority of workers, however, took a different view of the matter. They realized that the point of state acceptance was not simply to "hold things back" but also to actually help production workers.

A USSR Council of Ministers session held 26 August noted the positive improvement in output quality since the introduction of state acceptance. There are still many unsolved problems, however: the poor standard of production organization, obsolete technology, and poor discipline. The consequences of this are illustrated by a USSR State Committee for Statistics report. Enterprises under the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the Ministry of Light Industry are particular culprits in terms of low output quality.

Precisely which goods have been rejected by state acceptance? In July it rejected 3,000 low-power electric motors produced by enterprises under the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. A total of 521 trucks and 1.9 million bearings were rejected at plants under the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. It also rejected 3,100 washing machines manufactured at enterprises under the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, 14,000 tape recorders (Ministry of the Radio Industry), approximately 10,000 television sets (Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry), and 43,000 watches (Ministry of the Electronics Industry). And all this in just 1 month!

Many people's labor and enormous resources have been expended, but the products are so much dead weight. But this is not the only dimension of losses as a result of defective products. Contractual deliveries are also wrecked. The whole industrial chain is disrupted.

On 26 August our Saratov correspondent, V. Nikolayeva, was sent on an assignment to one of the enterprises which systematically fails to fulfill delivery plans—the Third State Bearings Plant. Here is what she reported:

"Every day in the corridors of the plant administration you meet 20 or 30 'fixers.' They have come here, to Saratov, from various parts of the country to protect the interests of their own enterprises. They knock on every door, show their dog-eared papers, beg, complain, and

threaten: If they do not get the bearings their production lines will come to a halt.... I spoke to one of them: A.A. Konchits from the Gomel Machine Tool Building Plant. Two machine tools with digital program control intended for export were manufactured in the second quarter. But they cannot be shipped out, as they are 115 bearings short. To be totally accurate, they do have the bearings, but 30 of them have been rejected by state acceptance. Every day A.A. Konchits begs for the situation to be rectified but all he meets with is rudeness.... Over the last 7 months the Third State Bearings Plant has failed to deliver 200,000 bearings to its customers. Only 93 percent of its products get through the state acceptance tests at first submission, and the rest are sent back for further work...."

The question naturally arises: How do the economic levers designed to penalize manufacturers for breaking delivery contracts and producing poor quality goods actually work?

One of the USSR State Committee for Statistics reports answers this question. In the first 6 months of the year industrial enterprises paid fines, penalties, and forfeits amounting to R2,802.7 million. This is almost R3 billion! This figure includes R1,383.3 million for breaking delivery contracts. Enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry in particular have paid fines amounting to R88 million, the figure for the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is R67 million, that for the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry is R141.8 million, that for the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building is R16.6 million, and that for the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry is R47.1 million.

But here is the paradox! As every enterprise not only produces goods but also orders them for itself, while it pays fines it simultaneously levies them from its suppliers. One is covered by the other and virtually no one is the loser! The Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry have actually gained: The fines they levied exceeded the fines they paid by R1 million and R16.7 million respectively.

There are exceptions, of course, such as the Ministry of Light Industry, for example. In the first 6 months its enterprises paid fines amounting to R440.2 million. This figure includes R300.6 million for breaking delivery contracts. It managed to get something back from its suppliers. Nevertheless, its losses totaled R207.6 million. What is more, production quality at a number of the sector's enterprises is still deteriorating. This problem deserves to be dealt with separately, however.

Scientific

TASS Updates Activities on Mir Flight

Geophysical Research

LD112058 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—A TASS correspondent reporting from mission control centre:

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are winding up another week on board the orbital space complex Mir (peace).

Over the past days they studied the source with an unusually hard X-ray spectrum using the on-board observatory in the Kvant module within the framework of the international roentgen programme.

The object of observation is in the area of a supernova in the Great Magellanic Cloud.

The crew devote much time today to geophysical research. Using the stationary photo-camera Kate-140, the cosmonauts will photograph parts of Soviet territory, specifically Kazakhstan and the central black-earth zone in the Russian Federation.

Experiments are to be conducted on determining the optical characteristics of the atmosphere applying the method of the assessment of the change in the brightness of stars as they disappear behind the earth's horizon and cross the layer of aerosols.

Today's schedule also provides for routine maintenance of on-board systems, a television report and physical exercises.

Romanenko and Aleksandrov will have a day-off tomorrow.

According to the crew's reports and telemetry, the flight of the scientific research complex Mir is proceeding normally.

Craft Refuelled

LD1510105 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—TASS correspondent reporting from the mission control centre:

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov continue their flight on board the orbital complex Mir.

Programme of the past few days focused on geophysical research. The cosmonauts were fulfilling orders of scientists and specialists taking photographs of the earth surface, conducting experiments on further study of the atmosphere and determining its spectral and optical characteristics. It was planned today, in particular, to take photographs of central European territory of the Soviet Union and Northern Kazakhstan.

Astrophysicial research, making use of the orbital observatory Roentgen, is continuing. Its telescopes are currently trained on the supernova in the Large Magellanic Cloud.

Refuelling started of the tanks of the united propulsion system of the main unit with the fuel and oxidant, brought by the Progress-31 transport spacecraft. Preliminary operations were held to get prepared for checking the fuel lines for air tightness and to pump out compressed nitrogen from fuel tanks.

According to cosmonauts' reports and telemetric information the on-board systems of the scientific and research complex Mir are functioning normally.

The work on orbit proceeds in accordance with the programme.

Biography of Geneticist N.I. Vavilov Hailed
PM141331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 87 Second Edition p 3

[V. Aleksandrov review under the rubric "Among the Books": "Scientist's Courage"]

[Text] "No Compromise" is the title of one of the chapters in the book. (Footnote) ("Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov. Chapters of His Life." V.V. Boyko and Ye.R. Vilenskiy. Moscow, 1987.) This heading could perfectly well preface the edition as a whole, however. It is the story of a major Soviet scientist, a man whose entire life was an uncompromising struggle.

Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov became a scientist at the beginning of the century, when genetics and selection were trying to win the right to be called a science.

This outstanding man's life is amazing in its diversity. The book reveals Vavilov the geographer, whose expeditions would do credit to even the most renowned of travelers. The reader also discovers that at the dawn of genetics Vavilov formulated the law of homologous sequences in hereditary mutation, whose role in biology is comparable to that of Mendeleyev's Periodic Law in chemistry.

The authors also discuss the realization of an inconceivably daring plan — to gather specimens of all the world's plant life in our country to form a unique collection of primary material for propagating new, valuable strains. The N.I. Vavilov All-Union Plant Institute now has over 360,000 plant specimens. This gene bank is accessible to all selection centers and every breeder.

Vavilov was an outstanding organizer in the field of agrarian science. He was responsible for founding and heading the largest scientific centers and was elected president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and a member of foreign science academies and many scientific societies. His name stands alongside Darwin, Linnaeus, and Mendel on the front page of the international journal "Heredity."

The book also contains pages discussing the period in Soviet biology when the legitimacy of the existence of genetics was being questioned. Vavilov bravely defended his beliefs. He remained calm in every debate, believing that differences should not be an impediment to the development of science and agriculture.

Acquaintance with archive material, documents, letters written by the scientist, and the memoirs of his contemporaries, as well as meetings with Vavilov's students, have allowed the book's authors to create a real, faithful picture of this true patriot who was utterly loyal to our society's ideals and passionately defended everything advanced and progressive. N.I. Vavilov's works are relevant to contemporary agricultural science. UNESCO has resolved to broadly celebrate the 100th anniversary of the scientist's birth this year in many countries of the world.